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NO. 147.

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Specially ground and proportionately mixed so as to give the greater amount of milk

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VANCOUVER NOTES.

Aulay Morrison, of New Westminster, on Monday took the oath of Judge of the Supreme court of British Columbia in the presence of Registrar Beck, Mr. Justice Duff presiding.

Henry Offey, arrested as an accomplice of the train robbery, having proved an alibi, was liberated at the Terminal City on Monday.

PREPARING TO MEET RUSSIAN ATTACK

**JAPANESE LEADER IS
FORTIFYING POSITION**

Renewal of Fighting Cannot be Much
Longer Delayed—Kourapatkin's
Scouts Active.

(Associated Press.)
St. Petersburg, Oct. 26.—12.50 p. m.—The quiet now prevailing at the theatre of war is considered to be only the calm before a storm. There is every indication of the imminence of the resumption of fighting on a large scale, as the proximity of the two armies makes it impossible for them to much longer defer a renewal of the battle. The correspondents are strangely silent, but from the continued reconnaissance of the Japanese positions it is regarded as certain that Gen. Kourapatkin has a perfectly free hand accorded him by his elevation to the post of commander-in-chief, and that he is about to undertake an offensive movement.

Field Marshal Oyama is reported to be fortifying his whole line south of the Shinkai river, showing that he is preparing to meet the Russian onset.

Not a ray of light as yet has been shed upon Kourapatkin's plan.

Viceroy Alexieff's order of the day announcing Kourapatkin's appointment to the troops in the same grandiose vein as Kourapatkin's order of October 6th, and is regarded as having definitely established the authorship of that ill-starred document. While Alexieff takes particular pains in turning over the supreme command of the land forces to Kourapatkin to inform the soldiers and the world of the marks of Imperial confidence reposed in him and to announce that he will remain as Viceroy, the order is considered as virtually his farewell address, and that it will soon be followed by his return to St. Petersburg.

His elimination as a factor of the military situation has caused a sigh of relief. The papers all welcome the announcement of Kourapatkin's appointment to the chief command as well merited recompense for the manner in which he discharged the difficult role imposed upon him and reading between the lines as a promise of better results now that Alexieff is eliminated, and there is no longer a prospect of the elevation of a Grand Duke to the supreme command.

**ALL QUIET AT THE
FRONT YESTERDAY.**

Mukden, Oct. 26.—There was no incident of importance yesterday. Both armies are resting and preparing to resume the slaughter.

There is a rumor among the Chinese at Mukden that the Japanese are ready to attack.

**MUST BE PREPARED
FOR HEAVY LOSSES.**

London, Oct. 26.—Under date of October 22nd, the Port Arthur correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, describing the defence of that place, says the Japanese will achieve a wonderful success if they can capture the fortress with a loss under 30,000 men, for the garrison, though worn down and few in numbers, can hold their strong defences with no great daily casualties from the bombardment of the heaviest ordnance, and that the Japanese must sacrifice great numbers to gain even the advanced defences, which are as strong as forts.

This dispatch reached the Daily Telegraph by way of Yinkow.

**RUSSIAN PRISONERS
ASSAULT THEIR GUARDS.**

Tokio, Oct. 26.—9.30 a. m.—Attempts to escape, assaults upon guards and various instances of refractory conduct on the part of Russian prisoners of war under confinement in Japan, have led to the formulation of a series of regulations which will henceforth be enforced as follows:

"Captives resisting the guards will be imprisoned. The leaders of plans to escape, accompanied by force, will be hanged or exiled and participants will be imprisoned."

"The leaders of organized assaults on guards will be hanged and participants therein will be imprisoned."

"Captives released, taking an oath that they will not again participate in the war, will be hanged if captured again."

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

Rev. E. S. Scott, formerly of Vancouver, has received an invitation to Dominion Square Methodist church, Montreal, for next year.

The Associated Press is authorized to deny the report printed by the Soir, of Paris, to the effect that there was an attempt on the life of Emperor Nicholas on Thursday, in which there were 11 victims.

CONSERVATIVE APPEALS.

Efforts to Induce Hon. Mr. Blair to Address Meetings Have Failed.

(Special to the Times.)
Ottawa, Oct. 26.—The Conservatives are still in their desperation for a leader appealing to Hon. A. G. Blair to join them. He pays no attention to them, and says he does not intend doing so. The stories that he took the stump are absurd. He once again gives them an emphatic denial.

STEAMER DAMAGED.

Struck a Floating Mine and Had Narrow Escape From Destruction.

(Associated Press.)
Chesof, Oct. 26.—The steamer Kashong, which struck a floating mine north of Alceste Island last night, had a narrow escape from total destruction. The explosion tore a great hole in the port bow, carrying away the forecastle deck and nine plates. The ship was saved forward by a collision bulkhead, which held secure and enabled her to reach Wei-Hai-Wei to-day, where she now lies.

THE PREMIER'S VISIT TO MONTREAL

**GREAT RECEPTION TO
SIR WILFRID LAURIER**

Will Address a Number of Meetings—
Prospects Are Bright in New
Brunswick.

(Special to the Times.)
Montreal, Oct. 26.—When Sir Wilfrid Laurier arrived in Montreal on Monday night from Ottawa, the Canada Atlantic station and approaches thereto were thronged so thick that ordinary traffic in that quarter had to be abandoned, and when the train arrived the crowd broke through the cordon of constables drawn up to keep the station platform clear and pressed forward to welcome their honored leader. The procession was one of the greatest political demonstrations ever seen in Canada. The Premier has decided to deliver four more speeches in Montreal. On Thursday night, accompanied by Hon. Raymond Prentiss and Hon. Lomer Gouin, he will address the French-speaking electors at St. Henri; then at Arena he will address L. A. Rivet's English-speaking supporters, and finally attend a mass meeting of Camille Piche's constituents in St. Mary's. Sir Wilfrid will, on Friday evening, address a mass meeting of English-speaking electors at Windsor hall. Besides district meetings, it is expected that Hon. Sydney Fisher, minister of agriculture, and Hon. Wm. A. Patterson, minister of customs, will speak. Vigorous preparations are under way to make the Windsor hall meeting as striking a success as that of Monday night. The Premier spoke yesterday afternoon at Sherbrooke and at Farnham last evening. On Wednesday night he will speak at Valleyfield, and on Saturday at Three Rivers.

In New Brunswick.

Fredericton, N. B., Oct. 26.—The Liberals of New Brunswick are in fine fettle over the election campaign in this province, and confidently expect to carry at least eight of the thirteen seats. The atmosphere in Rivest's constituency is cleared by the retirement of Messrs. Murray and Herbert, independent Liberal candidates, and in the straight fight Messrs. Reid and Leblanc will win by a large majority. In Gloucester, York, Victoria and Westmoreland, O. Turgeon, A. Gibson, Hon. J. Costigan and Hon. R. H. Emmerson are absolutely safe. J. D. Philney, K. C., leading Fredericton barrister, and partner of O. S. Crockett, the Tory candidate in York, has returned from North Shore, where he practiced for many years. He gives glowing prospects of a Liberal victory.

Brantford Safe.

Toronto, Oct. 26.—Mayor Halloway, Labor candidate in Brantford, has withdrawn, which makes the election of Mr. Hyde, Liberal, certain.

Spoke at St. John.

St. John, N. B., Oct. 26.—Hon. H. R. Emmerson and W. B. Pipes, of Amherst, spoke at the opera house here on Monday night. There was a big torchlight procession before the meeting, and the crowd overflowed the hall. Hon. Mr. Emmerson spoke at length, reviewing the recent arguments in favor of the government's railway policy and issuing a virtual challenge to Hon. Mr. Blair. He said he had heard Hon. Mr. Blair was coming to New Brunswick and that he would be glad to meet him on the platform and discuss with him the questions of the hour. The statement was heartily cheered. The meeting was a most successful one.

POPULISM.

"THIS IS NO LONGER THE
PARTY OF SIR JOHN MACDONALD
AND SIR CHAS. TUPPER. THIS IS THE
PARTY OF POPULISM,
SUCH AS FOUND ITS BIRTH
ON THE OTHER SIDE OF
THE LINE, WHICH HAS
COME TO THIS DEMO-
GOGICAL DEVELOPMENT
OF GOVERNMENT OWNER-
SHIP."

A Bordeaux tailor now sells clothes by weight. The customer is put on a penny-in-the-slot machine, and the dial points to the amount he ought to pay for his garments.

Great Britain manufactures fifteen million paper collars annually.

RUSSIA'S REPLY TO GREAT BRITAIN

**EXPRESSES REGRET AND
PROMISES REPARATION**

The Czar's Government Without Dis-
patches From Vice-Admiral—Prompt
Action Must Be Taken.

(Associated Press.)
London, Oct. 26.—1.18 p. m.—The Russian reply to Great Britain's note on the subject of the North Sea trawlers has been received by the British government. It expresses deep regret at the occurrence, and promises reparation as soon as an official report is received from Vice-Admiral Rojestvensky.

The reply was received by Ambassador Benckendorff during the night, and was forwarded to Foreign Secretary Lansdowne in the shape of a formal letter in which the ambassador, writing on cabled instructions from St. Petersburg, gave the above assurance, adding that while the Russian government at the time of cabling was still without official knowledge from its own sources of the occurrence in the North Sea, it feels certain it was an error, that it wishes at once to express its regret, and assures the British government that full compensation will be made so soon as the details are received.

A reply in identical language is expected to be handed to Ambassador Hardinge at St. Petersburg to-day.

Awaiting Report.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 26.—2 p. m.—Again at noon to-day the admiralty announced that Vice-Admiral Rojestvensky's report had not yet arrived, but the British embassy has been assured that it is on its way here. Therefore the long-awaited Russian version of the North Sea incident, upon which the future action of Great Britain depends, cannot be much longer delayed. The admiralty does not offer any explanation of how the report is coming, but it may have been mailed at Cherbourg, as intimated in these dispatches last night, although it is possible that one of the torpedo boats which sailed from Cherbourg may have been sent to secure it.

Capt. Calthorpe, the British naval attaché, was at the admiralty again to-day in full uniform in quest of information as to when the report could be expected. It is evident from the vigor with which the British embassy is pressing its inquiries that it is not the intention of the British government to await it indefinitely, and that on the contrary anything in the nature of unreasonable delay will occasion new representations.

However, the admiralty's statement conveyed to Ambassador Hardinge to-day is regarded as reassuring, and altogether the situation is considered to have entered on a distinctly better phase, though the acute stage cannot be regarded as having passed until the character of the Russian explanation is revealed and the British demands, which will follow, are presented.

If upon receipt of Admiral Rojestvensky's reply, the Russian government in communicating its explanation voluntarily will be made in order to fix the responsibility, and that the offenders will be punished, it is not thought that Great Britain can reasonably demand more, inasmuch as Emperor Nicholas himself has offered an apology for the unfortunate affair, and has given assurances that the victims will receive the fullest compensation.

The admiralty has dispatched a swift ship from Vigo to ascertain whether any British fishermen are off the Spanish coast, and to warn Rojestvensky.

The semi-official Journal de St. Petersburg has opened a subscription for the families of the British fishermen killed during the action of the second Pacific squadron. The paper opens the list with a contribution of \$25.

The first harsh notes sounded by the press in connection with the affair are found in the Russ, which declares to-day that the British government, knowing the serious problem of self-preservation confronting the Russian fleet, should have taken the precaution of warning the trawlers' fleet against getting in the way of the warships. The Russ adds it has reason to believe "certain other vessels" suffered with the fishing fleet, about whose fate nothing will be said in England.

Fired on Danish Boat.

New York, Oct. 26.—A special dispatch to the Sun from Copenhagen says naval officers there say that the fears of the Russian officers while in Danish waters were ridiculous. They fired at a Danish torpedo boat while going through the straits, and only missed her through bad marksmanship.

Japanese Press View.

Tokio, Oct. 26.—8 a. m.—The Nichi Nichi, in commenting upon the sinking of the trawler Crane in the North Sea, says that the action is beyond the capacity of comprehension of the ordinary sea mind.

"The vessels attacked," the paper continues, "were harmless fishing boats belonging to a neutral power, and to indulge in such a flagrant violation of international usage is only possible with one holding nothing in common with civilized people."

"The act is too flagrant to be explained as a mistake, and doubtless the gov-

ernment of the injured people will take due action against Russia."

The Nichi Nichi then goes on to rectify other illegal acts of Russia against neutrals. It pronounces this the crowning act of an already well-known inhumanity, and declares that the Russians "completely lack a sense of humanity, an attribute of enlightened minds."

Revictualing Warships.

Vigo, Spain, Oct. 26.—A division of the Russian second Pacific squadron, consisting of five battleships, has arrived here. Telegrams in cipher have arrived here for Vice-Admiral Rojestvensky. The government has ordered the local authorities to only permit revictualing of the Russians within the port on condition that the ships enter one at a time. Consequently the Russian consul is proceeding to Cies Island, in the Bay of Vigo, for the purpose of communicating with the fleet to arrange for revictualing, three miles from the coast.

C. E. RENOUF RETURNS.

Customs Appraiser at Dawson Arrived on the Princess May This Morning.

C. E. Renouf, customs appraiser at Dawson, arrived to-day from the north. He left the Yukon metropolis on October 15th. Up to that time the river was open throughout, but the water was exceptionally low, and no ice was running. The season was very late. The early part of October was very cold. Then a chinook came along and the weather became very fine.

Business in Dawson, says Mr. Renouf, has been very good during the summer, and especially good this fall. The summer was wet, but this was a benefit to the miner, the season having been the best for mining operations seen in the north. There was not a day when there was a lack of water for sluicing. The rush to the Tanana had a depressing effect for a while, and men were scarce, there being more work than laborers. Next year the places of the men who left the country will have to be filled by new arrivals.

Storekeepers all report a nice fall trade. Whilst it will be dull during the winter, prices will be good. It is expected that there will be a very large travel over the ice—larger in fact than ever before. There will no doubt be a big influx into the Tanana country over the ice, and during early navigation.

The output of the Yukon this season is estimated at ten millions, and this amount will be kept up for a number of years, says Mr. Renouf. Whilst the returns of the individual miners may become smaller, large hydraulic plants will be in operation next summer, which will keep the output up for many years.

Mr. Renouf will spend a few days in Victoria, and will return to Vancouver for duty during the winter.

CHARTERED THE LEELENAW

To Replace the Barges Which Have
Been Carrying Concentrate to
Tacoma.

R. W. Dunsinuir has chartered the steamship Leelelaw for the northern business of the Pacific Trading Company, and for the present intends to substitute the barges now operating in the business with the ship. There are several of these barges, and for some time they have been towed back and forth by the tug Pilot. The business of the company is on the increase. Mr. Dunsinuir has secured the contract from the Nechal Copper Company to carry its concentrates from Prince of Wales Island to the Tacoma smelter, and also its supply of coal north. This business will amount to the shipment of 3,500 tons south and 3,400 tons north. The Leelelaw will also have the conveying of the Treadwell mine's output to Tacoma, and the carrying of its coal, as also that of the White Pass Yukon Railway Company north. Should the business amount to more than the running capacity of the steamer, she will be fitted with towing equipment, and barges will be operated in connection with her.

The Leelelaw arrived from San Francisco this morning. Having 800 tons of cement for use in the building of the new C. P. R. hotel, she came into the inner harbor. The vessel has a capacity of carrying 2,700 tons of cargo, and it is calculated will be well adapted for the new trade which she is about to enter. The ship is well known to shipping men, having been engaged in coasting for a number of years. At one time she was used as a transport, and at another was running as a collier.

BORDEN'S MADNESS.

"THE SCHEME (MR. BORDEN'S) HAS JUST THE LIFE OF THE ROSE—IT WAS BLOOMING ONE MORNING AND GONE THE NEXT."

"THERE ARE MEN MAD ENOUGH AND BLIND ENOUGH TO PROPOSE THAT WE SHOULD EXTEND THE INTERCOLONIAL TO THE PACIFIC COAST IN FACE OF THE FACT THAT FOR ITS PRESENT LENGTH IT HAS NEVER PAID RUNNING EXPENSES, UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF SUCH ABLE ADMINISTRATORS AS MACKENZIE, MACDONALD, TUPPER, POPE, HAGGART, BLAIR AND EMMERSON."

"IT IS NOT THE MAN WHO IS AT FAULT. THE SYSTEM IS VICIOUS, AND SO LONG AS THE INTERCOLONIAL IS MANAGED ON THE PRESENT SYSTEM—THE SYSTEM WHICH MR. BORDEN WANTS EXTENDED TO THE PACIFIC—YOU WILL NEVER HAVE ANYTHING BUT DEFICITS."

Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

TO-NIGHT'S RALLY AT SAANICHTON

**RALPH SMITH WILL
ADDRESS ELECTORATE**

T. W. Paterson, M.P.P., and Col.
Gregory Will Assist Him—Meeting
in City on Friday.

This evening the Liberals will hold no meeting in the city. Ralph Smith, the indefatigable Liberal candidate for Nanaimo riding, is to hold a grand rally at Saanichton to-night. Mr. Smith will address this meeting, and T. W. Paterson, M. P. P., and Col. Gregory will also deliver addresses. This rally promises to be one of the best in the campaign, which has been full of encouragement for Mr. Smith. Many districts of the riding are comparatively new to Mr. Smith, consequently of their not having formerly been connected with the Nanaimo constituency. Mr. Smith has during the present fight gone to nearly every point in the riding, speaking a good part of the time twice a day. Before election day he will have covered the whole of the constituency.

No Liberal meetings are advertised for Thursday evening.

On Friday afternoon Mr. Smith will meet his constituents at Colwood school house. This meeting will begin at 4.30. In addition to the address of Mr. Smith speeches will be delivered by W. W. B. McInnes, M. P. P., and J. Stuart Yates. In the evening Mr. Smith will hold a rally at Metchoin. He will speak himself at this meeting, and there will also be present J. D. McInnes, M. P. P., and other local speakers. The addresses will begin at 8 o'clock in the evening.

On Friday evening in the city a grand rally will be held in the interest of George Riley in the A. O. U. W. hall. At this meeting W. W. B. McInnes, M. P. P., will deliver an address. The reputation which Mr. McInnes has as one of the most fluent speakers in the province will attract a big crowd to the gathering on Friday night.

On Saturday Mr. Smith will hold a meeting at Charter's hall, West Sooke, commencing at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Ralph Smith, W. W. B. McInnes, M. P. P., and B. J. Perry will speak.

On Wednesday next a smoker will be held in the A. O. U. W. hall under the auspices of the Young Liberal Club.

THE HOSPITAL BALL.

Arrangements for To-morrow's Functions Practically Completed—
Elaborate Decorations.

The Assembly hall is almost ready for the annual hospital ball to take place to-morrow evening. The committee in charge have done all in their power to ensure a good entertainment, and expect a hearty response from all their friends. The entrance is bright with flags and palms. The walls are wreathed and festooned with evergreens, while the company is artistically draped. This was done by Messrs. Spencer, Wheeler and Westside. The supper room will offer something quite new in the way of arrangements. It will be in red and white—the hospital colors—while the hospital "red cross" in colored lights will be prominent.

Mrs. Ford Verrinder is arranging the sitting-room to be furnished in Hawaiian decorations and design. The other room will be devoted to cards. The balcony will also be arranged for non-dancers as a "coign of vantage." There the gay scene may be witnessed with comfort.

There will be a special car service through the courtesy of the B. C. Electric Company.

Lampson's orchestra from the Fifth Regiment will render the following programme:

Waltz Crown of Beauty
Lancers The Favorite
Two-Step The Troubadour
Waltz Blue Danube
Barn Pretty Little Street
Two-Step Sammy
Waltz A Dream of Heaven
Two-Step Katinka
Lancers Minerva
Extras 1, 2, 3
Waltz Popular Hits
Two-Step A Bit of Blarney
Barn Burgomaster
Lancers Smart Set
Waltz Lazeare
Two-Step Lughing Water
Two-Step Floradora
Waltz Thoroughbred
Two-Step Composita
Waltz Dittland
Waltz Till We Meet Again

Contributions to the supper may be sent to the View street entrance of Assembly hall as early as possible to-morrow. Also donations of red and white flowers will be gratefully received.

A PROGRESSIVE ROAD.

The New York Tribune says: In Canadian Pacific consider merely these two brief paragraphs from the annual address of the president, Sir Thomas Shaughnessy:

"In three years your gross revenue from traffic has grown from \$30,855,000 in 1902 to \$46,460,000 in 1904, or about 51 per cent. Your land grant bonds outstanding at the end of 1901 amounted to \$17,831,000, while in 1904 only \$11,500,000 remained to be provided for, and in the intervening period deferred payments on land sold increased from \$3,652,880 to \$15,252,908."

There is a property where intelligence and integrity vie for the production of lasting prosperity.



Coughs and Colds

Should not be neglected or allowed to "run"—but you know that as well as we do. We have in English Balm of Aniseed the best remedy for Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness and other Throat Troubles. Come and talk the matter over.

Campbell's Prescription Store

COR. FORT AND DOUGLAS STREETS.

How About Electric Light This Fall?

Have you considered how much to your advantage it would be to throw away coal-oil lamps and use electricity? Make the experiment now; leave your order to-day.

B. C. Electric Railway Co.

(LIMITED.)

35 YATES STREET.

LIBERAL SPEAKER PROVED HIS CASE

C. H. LUGRIN MET SIR C. HIBBERT TUPPER

A Lively Meeting at Saanichton Last Night—Unfair Tactics of Conservative Candidate.

The meeting at Saanichton last night in the interests of Capt. Wolley, the Conservative candidate for Nanaimo, was unusually interesting and exciting. This was due to the fact that a spirited debate occurred between Chas. H. Lugin and Sir Hibbert Tupper, which attracted a large crowd. Had this feature not been on the tapis Capt. Wolley would probably have addressed for the most part, empty benches. As it was a goodly proportion of Liberals attended the gathering for the purpose of seeing the doughty knight confronted with the disproof of some of the extraordinary statements in the manifesto addressed by him to the electors of the province.

It will be recalled that some days ago at a meeting in Cowichan, Capt. Wolley challenged Mr. Lugin to refute those statements of Sir Hibbert at a meeting to be held at Saanichton, and Mr. Lugin promptly accepted. Last night he proved his case beyond question, and although Sir Hibbert gave a skilful exhibition of evasion and rhetorical contortion, he was unable to escape the formidable array of hard, cold facts that were marshalled against him. This made him angry and he showed it. It nettled him to be proven so regardless of truth in a manifesto in which he evidently took no inconsiderable pride. His reply was a typical Tupperian attempt to get away from the facts, and if any elector present at the meeting left with the impression that Sir Hibbert had answered Mr. Lugin's presentation in any particular, no matter how isolated, he must have been sadly bewildered by the verbal juggling and equivocation of which the discredited Tory exponent is admittedly a master.

It is true that Mr. Lugin did not subsidize the tally-ho and convey to the scene a battalion of applause and enthusiasm generators; it is true that he did not have specially instructed supporters stationed with strategic nicety in different parts of the hall; that he was limited to a comparatively few minutes in his remarks, but he proved by "black and white" what he set out to prove and that was sufficient. A great deal of the applause came from George H. Cowan, of Vancouver. This gentleman, by the way, must be in any but a satisfactory condition of mind. For some time past he has been intensely anxious to unload his charming serial story "Better Terms" on the unsuspecting voters of this part of the Island from the platform. He has been advertised as a master of the subject by Sir Hibbert Tupper, who, however, has always so monopolized the time of the various Tory pow-wows that Mr. Cowan was robbed of his opportunity. He has been dragged all the way from the Terminal City to separate himself from the boundless store of "points" under lock and key within him, and twice has the chance been dangled before him, only to be cruelly snatched away by the entertaining verbosity of Sir Hibbert Tupper. But last night he had plenty to do—to lead the applause, and he performed the duty devolving upon him satisfactorily.

Capt. Wolley shattered the golden impression that he had succeeded in creating, namely, that he was a lover of fair play, a true sportsman who scorned to take a mean advantage of an opponent. He so far forgot himself and his "sporting" professions as to ask an opponent a question, which had absolutely nothing to do with the issues of the day, and then before the other could answer, had the audacity to call for three cheers for the King. His Majesty would not have felt flattered, indeed, to receive an ovation under those circumstances, and it was not to be wondered at that Mr. Lugin pointed at the captain's finger of scorn and publicly branded him a coward. The Conservative candidate for Nanaimo last night showed that he could conveniently forget the definition of fair

play when expediency made it desirable.

CAPT. WOLLEY.

Capt. Wolley was the first speaker. He outlined the three planks of the Conservative platform as expounded by him, namely, better terms, government ownership of the transcontinental railway and reform in the Yukon administration. In other words, the platform of Capt. Wolley is a trine criticism of the Laurier administration on those three subjects. He first took up the familiar air, "better terms."

"He went at length in the act of union, which he described as one of loyalty. Nova Scotia made rank, had terms and demanded better ones, which were obtained from a Conservative government. This province had asked for a commission, and for three solid years had received no answer from Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Ralph Smith proposed that they raise this question above party considerations to present the demand on behalf of the province as a whole, and not as Conservatives. This was exactly what had been done."

Capt. Wolley asked that the Liberals be turned out, because they had been deaf to the demands of the people. If the Liberals were returned the action of the present government would be endorsed. If the Conservatives were returned throughout the Dominion, and a Liberal was elected here, this constituency would place itself out of court and would not receive a hearing. The Dominion was bleeding the province to such an extent that it was impossible to manage its affairs.

Capt. Wolley then went into ancient history and quoted some extracts from speeches delivered by Senator Templeman and Dr. Milne in 1896, in which, he claimed, these gentlemen then advocated the very same thing he advocated now. He urged the electors to vote for the Conservative party, not only for the sake of their own prosperity, their own pockets, but for the sake of their children.

Capt. Wolley then turned his rhetoric loose on the national transcontinental railway. Would they have the railway offered by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, nine-tenths of which was to be paid for by the people, which would be operated directly for the benefit of the States, or would they have the railway, which would be owned and operated by the people entirely, a road which would benefit the whole of Canada, and which would not be a sop for the voters of the East?

The railway as projected under the Liberal administration would build up an American town instead of a Canadian one. Sir Charles Wilson had said that the road would drain the grain from Eastern Canada, and they would not have a more loyal and hard-working population in all Canada, than they will have in British Columbia.

"Four government supporters from British Columbia sat silent, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier to this appeal said: 'The grievances referred to are not so very serious after all.' I quote also Sir Wilfrid Laurier's stout and jaunty on the door of the Commons, April 30th, 1901. 'This was the main complaint, that the demands made by Col. Prior in April, 1901, were met by Sir Wilfrid Laurier with a flout and a jeer.'"

In refutation of that statement Mr. Lugin then read from Hansard Sir Wilfrid's reply proving to the satisfaction of all present that the Conservative leader presented by Col. Prior with a flout and a jeer. The Premier gave it the most courteous consideration. Sir Hibbert Tupper was before the people of this province alleging that Col. Prior in 1901 presented to parliament a claim for better terms. In emphatic terms the speaker asserted and challenged, contradiction from Sir Hibbert Tupper, that from beginning to the end of Col. Prior's speech, either directly or indirectly an allusion was made to the financial relations between the Dominion government and this province, and Sir Hibbert Tupper dared not assert that there was.

Col. Prior asked that certain matters be remedied. These were as follows: That the head tax on Mongolians be increased to \$500; that more subsidies be granted to railways in this province; that the halibut banks be surveyed; that the control of the fisheries be surrendered to the Dominion to the province; that a bounty on lead be granted; that a bounty be given shipbuilding; that an assay office be established. Col. Prior further pointed out that this province contributed to the Dominion exchequer more than the other provinces.

Instead of treating these matters in the manner described by Sir Hibbert Tupper, Sir Wilfrid replied as follows: That the Chinese question was being investigated by a commission, and as soon as a report was received action would be taken; that the demand of the province

people campaign. He became eloquent on the interesting topic—himself—and wound up this stage of his address by predicting his return at the head of the poll.

He then switched to Ralph Smith who, he charged, was false to the interests of labor. The captain, after expatiating on Mr. Smith's alleged failings for a considerable period, magnanimously decided to be merciful and not "tear his opponent to pieces" any longer. This announcement was received with a sigh that sounded suspiciously like one of relief. The audience didn't want the quiet pace, torn surroundings marked by the political fragments of the captain's rival, whose annihilation would rob the remainder of the campaign of that lively interest which has characterized it thus far.

The captain concluded his very entertaining address by urging the voters to vote for the better party, which of course he declared was the Conservative party. At this juncture Capt. Wolley invited Chas. H. Lugin, who was present, to the platform. That gentleman accepted the invitation amid applause. Orator of "Lugin, Lugin," were heard, and the chairman called upon Mr. Lugin to speak, but limited him to twenty minutes.

C. H. LUGRIN.

Mr. Lugin explained the circumstances governing his presence at the meeting. He had been challenged by Mr. Wolley to appear, and he came to Saanichton and in the presence of Sir Hibbert Tupper refute certain statements contained in the latter's manifesto. He had accepted the challenge, but was only allowed twenty minutes in which to do it, and this by a gentleman (Capt. Wolley) who professed himself to be a lover of fair play!

Before starting out on his case, however, Mr. Lugin remarked that the Colonist had grossly misrepresented him every time he had appeared on a platform in this campaign, and he trusted that the morning paper's reporter present would not forget to report that statement. Continuing, Mr. Lugin said: "My statement is, that in his manifesto to the electors of British Columbia, printed in the Victoria Colonist, October 12th, Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper stated that Col. Prior on April 30th, 1901, presented the demands of this province for better terms, and that Sir Wilfrid Laurier greeted Col. Prior's presentation with a flout and a sneer."

"I assert that Col. Prior did not on April 30th, 1901, or at any time, present to parliament any claim whatever for better terms, and that Sir Wilfrid Laurier did not greet Col. Prior's presentation with a flout and a sneer."

"I admit that on the occasion referred to Col. Prior did present certain matters relating to British Columbia for the consideration of the government, but I assert that Sir Wilfrid Laurier gave them respectful consideration in his reply to Col. Prior, and that the grievances of which Col. Prior complained have been remedied, and the claims which he made on behalf of the province have with few minor exceptions been recognized and met."

Now, continued Mr. Lugin, what was the meaning of better terms? It meant a reconsideration of the financial relations between the Dominion government and the province, and not appropriations of money from year to year. He then read from Sir Hibbert's manifesto:

"On the question of better terms, delegation after delegation has gone to Ottawa without results. Commissions have been appointed to placate and delude the workmen on all sorts of subjects; but no enquiry, departmental or otherwise, has been even promised into our financial relations and conditions."

In 1900 (July 7th) Colonel Prior called attention of parliament to British Columbia grievances, showing the revenue received and the comparatively small amount paid back. He quoted the British Columbia Board of Trade, March, 1900, to the same effect. No attention was paid to his appeal by the Prime Minister.

Again, 1901, on April 30th, Colonel Prior went fully into the grievances of British Columbia and concluded as follows:

"I think we have about got to the end of our tether in the exercise of patience. If this government will do justice to British Columbia in the manner I have indicated the government will find that they will be creating in that Pacific province a vast market for the products of Eastern Canada, and they will not have a more loyal and hard-working population in all Canada, than they will have in British Columbia."

"Four government supporters from British Columbia sat silent, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier to this appeal said: 'The grievances referred to are not so very serious after all.' I quote also Sir Wilfrid Laurier's stout and jaunty on the door of the Commons, April 30th, 1901. 'This was the main complaint, that the demands made by Col. Prior in April, 1901, were met by Sir Wilfrid Laurier with a flout and a jeer.'"

In refutation of that statement Mr. Lugin then read from Hansard Sir Wilfrid's reply proving to the satisfaction of all present that the Conservative leader presented by Col. Prior with a flout and a jeer. The Premier gave it the most courteous consideration. Sir Hibbert Tupper was before the people of this province alleging that Col. Prior in 1901 presented to parliament a claim for better terms. In emphatic terms the speaker asserted and challenged, contradiction from Sir Hibbert Tupper, that from beginning to the end of Col. Prior's speech, either directly or indirectly an allusion was made to the financial relations between the Dominion government and this province, and Sir Hibbert Tupper dared not assert that there was.

Col. Prior asked that certain matters be remedied. These were as follows: That the head tax on Mongolians be increased to \$500; that more subsidies be granted to railways in this province; that the halibut banks be surveyed; that the control of the fisheries be surrendered to the Dominion to the province; that a bounty on lead be granted; that a bounty be given shipbuilding; that an assay office be established. Col. Prior further pointed out that this province contributed to the Dominion exchequer more than the other provinces.

Instead of treating these matters in the manner described by Sir Hibbert Tupper, Sir Wilfrid replied as follows: That the Chinese question was being investigated by a commission, and as soon as a report was received action would be taken; that the demand of the province

for a larger proportion of the head tax was worthy of consideration; that the demand for railway subsidies had his sympathy; that the request for a bounty for shipbuilding was a matter which affected Canada as a whole, and would require weighty consideration; that the surrender of the control of the fisheries to the province would be a violation of the British North America Act, a legal proposition nobody could dispute. Mr. Lugin quoted Sir Wilfrid's exact words regarding the matter of financial contributions, expressing the intention of dealing with this question when the general condition of the relations between the Dominion government and provinces was considered.

Now what had been done? British Columbia's proportion of the Chinese head tax had been increased from twenty-five to seventy-five per cent., and he had it on the authority of Mr. Riley that in two years this amount was nearly \$500,000, which had been paid into the provincial treasury.

The head tax had been increased to \$500, and Chinese immigration was practically prohibited. Subsidies had been granted to assist British Columbia railways, namely, the Island railroad, the projected line from Spence's Bridge to Nicola, the Midway & Vernon, the Kootenay Central, the Lardeau railway, and as soon as it was definitely determined which company was to build the Coast Kootenay line, this also would be assisted. The Ashcroft, Cariboo and Kildinait lines had not been assisted in this way, it was true, but instead the government had provided for the National Transcontinental railroad, which would open up the same country that these would pass through.

More and larger hatcheries had been provided for in the 1904 estimates; while fish trap licenses had already been granted, and traps were already established. A bounty on lead was asked for, and it was granted. An assay office was in operation in Vancouver, while for a couple of years an appropriation was made to provide for the assay of gold in the government assay office. With the exception of the bonus on shipbuilding, the restriction of Japanese immigration and the survey of the halibut banks, there was not a thing that Col. Prior asked for that was not granted. All the foregoing was a matter of record; any one was at liberty to look it up in Hansard for himself.

Mr. Lugin said that when he stated that Col. Prior did not present the case for better terms for British Columbia in 1901, he stated what was true; that when Laurier did not greet Col. Prior's presentation with a flout and a sneer, he stated what was true, and further it was true that with few exceptions Sir Wilfrid Laurier granted all that was sought.

Sir Hibbert Tupper had stated that under Mr. Borden's plan the "People's Railway" construction would be commenced simultaneously at both ends, and have both termini on Canadian soil. But Mr. Borden in his letter said that the road would be commenced as soon as the surveys were completed. Everybody was aware that surveys would be more rapidly conducted on the open prairies than in the mountains, and it was an assured fact, according to this, therefore, that the construction would start from Winnipeg or some other interior point, and not from the coast. Capt. Wolley said the Grand Trunk Pacific would commence at the eastern end. For this statement Capt. Wolley had absolutely no warrant whatever, for he knew no more about the plans of the Grand Trunk people than the smallest of the small boys in the audience.

Charles M. Hays had explained how essential it was to have the work begin at both ends, and Mr. Wolley's statement just quoted was such as to prove that he either wasn't competent to criticize the contract or he spoke what he knew to be untrue. How Sir Hibbert Tupper could state that the Atlantic terminus of the Grand Trunk Pacific would be in Portland, Maine, the speaker was at a loss to understand unless it was owing to the pressure of professional duties that he was prevented from familiarizing himself with the matter and the geography of the country. Mr. Borden, in a speech at Dunville, on October 7th, had stated that he would permit the Grand Trunk to operate its trains on the road he proposed to build if elected. Where, the speaker asked, was the terminus of the Grand Trunk? Why, at Portland, Maine, and this was a marked contrast to the statement of Sir Hibbert Tupper that the road proposed by the Conservatives would have both its termini on Canadian soil.

At this juncture the chairman intimated to Mr. Lugin that his time had expired, but in response to cries of "go on, go on," from the crowd, he continued. He outlined the first scheme originated by the Grand Trunk railway, which was refused by the Laurier government for several reasons Mr. Lugin enumerated, among which was the request for a land subsidy, to which the Liberal government was strongly opposed. Sir Wilfrid had added further that the government would not under any circumstances assist in the construction of a transcontinental line which would have its Atlantic terminus in the United States. The result was the present project, which provides for a railway from Moncton, N. B., in the East, whence connection is provided by way of the Intercolonial to St. John and Halifax, to the Pacific Coast of British Columbia, every mile of the line being upon Canadian territory, and both its termini being in the Dominion.

Mr. Lugin also read the clause in the contract requiring that freight unless otherwise routed had to be carried over an all-Canadian route to a Canadian port.

At this stage the speaker was subjected to a number of interruptions from the embarrassed Tories in the audience, including the faithful contingent from town, which feared that no opportunity for a demonstration of its vigor would arise. Mr. Lugin defied such a clique to put him down, and the clique gave it up. In conclusion he challenged Capt. Wolley to a representative to debate the matters at issue with him on any platform in the city. He would agree that Mr. Wolley or his representative should have all the time he wanted to talk, and would have the privilege of a reply. This challenge was received with applause, but it was not accepted. Mr. Lugin also reminded the meeting that the

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gentleman Mr. Wolley had so violently attacked (Mr. Smith) would address a meeting in the same place to-morrow night (this evening), and he urged them all to be present.

SIR C. HIBBERT TUPPER.

Sir Hibbert Tupper made a lengthy reply to Mr. Lugin. He indulged his propensity for sarcasm and invective to its maximum capacity, but was unable to get away from the facts that had been presented before him. He satisfied himself for a great part of his remarks with attempting to ridicule Mr. Lugin in the eyes of the meeting, and thus another issue. Furthermore Sir Hibbert was plainly very much annoyed. It is not libellous to say that he was real downright angry, and deeply resenting being exposed as one who had been misrepresenting matters of importance. He charged Mr. Lugin with insulting him in the statement that he had not stated facts, and then went on to say that he would not withdraw one sentence or word of what he had written.

He repeated that Sir Wilfrid Laurier had received Col. Prior's demands with a flout and a jeer, "because he was present and heard the laughter which the Premier's clever use of words provoked. It was cruel jest and an unfair jibe when it was remembered that since 1896 the government of Canada had taken out of this province \$13,000,000 more than the province had received from the Dominion, and the action of Sir Wilfrid Laurier was adding insult to injury."

Sir Hibbert again paid his respects to Mr. Lugin for charging him with using misstatements, and said that such a charge was a contemptible one. He made some of his characteristic allusions to Mr. Lugin's connection with the Colonist, and quoted from an issue of that paper in 1899, in which the writer wrote strongly in favor of better terms. But the injury was greater now than then, and the Conservatives were asking how long this province should suffer as it had. His statements that the National Transcontinental road proposed by the Conservatives would have both its termini in Canada, while the Atlantic terminus of the Laurier-Grand Trunk line would be on alien soil were matters of his opinion on the effect of the contract, and yet he was charged with misleading the people.

He firmly believed that there was nothing in the Grand Trunk Pacific contract to prevent the Grand Trunk Railway Company from doing what any enterprising road in its position would do, namely, to build up Portland, its present Atlantic terminus, at the expense of Canada, and it would pick up all the freight it could gather in Canada and convey to alien territory. Mr. Lugin was very particular about facts, but he refrained from saying that the Grand Trunk railway was not bound by the contract. Not at all; it was the paper company, the Grand Trunk Pacific that was held in the agreement. The Grand Trunk Company had gobbled up all the common stock, and had the paper company in the hollow of their hand. Sir Hibbert then referred to the manner in which Mr. Blair, the great railway expert, was ignored in the negotiations, and alluded to the way in which the project was placed before the Grand Trunk directors, very much along the lines of his speech in the A. O. U. W. hall. He then went at length into the railway question, employing the stock arguments of his party, all of which are contained in the speech delivered by him in the A. O. U. W. hall.

He devoted some attention to the assurance given by Mr. Hays to Senator Templeman regarding the starting of construction from the Pacific, and asked why, if the company found it necessary to begin their road in this way, they were not willing to have a clause to that effect included in the contract. That letter of Mr. Hays's was not intended to be more than a blind, and the writer said the surveys had not been completed, while he told the shareholders of the Grand Trunk railway in the Old Country that \$2,000,000 had been expended in surveys in the mountain section.

Sir Hibbert wound up his remarks with his usual criticism of the Liberal policy generally. He denied that the Laurier government was responsible for the prosperity of the country and attempted to explain the extraordinary coincidence of the arrival of good times in the country immediately upon the vacation of his own party from office. He said that prosperity was world wide and not peculiar to Canada.

As soon as Sir Hibbert concluded his remarks he started off for town accompanied by Mr. Cowan, being desirous of catching the boat for Vancouver.

Capt. Wolley brought the meeting to a conclusion in a very singular way. After explaining that he was unable to accept Mr. Lugin's challenge because he was too busy campaigning in his own constituency, he said he wanted to ask Mr. Lugin a question. It was, had he (Mr. Lugin) always been a loyal citizen of Canada. Mr. Lugin arose to reply, but before he could do so Capt. Wolley called for three cheers for the King, thus drowning Mr. Lugin's voice. Thereupon the latter, pointing his finger at the Conservative candidate, twice exclaimed: "You are a coward." Capt. Wolley's reply was inaudible if he made one.

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM
will positively cure deep-seated COUGHS, COLDS, CROUP.
A 25c. Bottle for a Single Cold.
A 50c. Bottle for a Heavy Cold.
A \$1.50 Bottle for a Deep-seated Cough.
Sold by all Druggists.

TO ADVERTISERS.

UNTIL further notice all changes of advertisements must be handed into the business office of the Times before 9 o'clock each morning.

No changes received after that hour can be insured insertion.

This is rendered necessary by the fact that the Times is now publishing daily an edition of 10,800 and that it reaches daily every elector in Victoria and on Vancouver Island. The consequent demand for space by advertisers has necessitated an increase from eight to twelve pages, in order to maintain the balance of news and of advertising.

REMEMBER THE GOLD BRICK

In the spring of 1902 Col. Prior offered himself as a candidate for the Legislature and was elected on his guarantee that the government of which he became a member had entered into a contract to make Victoria the terminus of the Canada Northern railway.

Furthermore he offered to resign if the contract was not signed. Col. Prior was elected. The contract when submitted to the House showed that Victoria was not the terminus of the railway, and that no contract had been signed by Mackenzie & Mann.

Col. Prior was challenged to resign, as he had pledged his word that he would. He declined to do so, but sent his resignation to the members of his committee to be made public if they deemed fit.

He continued to hold office until the revelations in connection with the Chimney Creek affair compelled the Lieut.-Governor to dismiss him.

On November 3rd the people of Victoria, whom he so grossly deceived, will have their first opportunity to register their disapprobation of his act.

READ THE RECORD

From Col. Prior's election address, March, 1902: "I took this step because the Premier and his colleagues proved to me beyond all doubt that they had arranged a contract with Mackenzie & Mann to continue their great transcontinental line (the Canada Northern) from the eastern boundary of British Columbia across the province to Victoria, thus making our fair city the Pacific terminus of their splendid railway system. This contract has been signed by Mackenzie & Mann. . . . I have examined a copy of the contract carefully as a railway man, and it must, in my humble opinion, meet with the hearty approval of all well-wishers of the city."

From Col. Prior's speech, March 4th, 1902: "Premier Dunsmeuir and his colleagues showed him the contract; he read it carefully, and it is as good a contract as any government can make with contractors. He had more money to bet that the contract was signed."

From Col. Prior's speech, March 5th, 1902: "The contract would soon be placed before the public, as Mr. Greenshields had wired that he would arrive here to-morrow night."

From Col. Prior's speech, March 8th, 1902: "Mr. Greenshields had brought the necessary contracts from Toronto, and by to-morrow afternoon the E. & N. would be in the possession of Mackenzie & Mann."

At a public meeting on March 4th, the following dialogue took place:

Mr. McPhillips—I understand, Col. Prior, that on the faith of the contract shown to you, you decided to enter this government.

Col. Prior—Certainly, I said so.

Mr. McPhillips—In that contract, as I understand it, there is a provision that the building of the road is only to be built contingent upon aid from the Dominion government?

Col. Prior—Not that is not the case.

Mr. McPhillips—I ask you this question, Col. Prior, that if that contract does contain a provision that the road is only to be built contingent upon aid from the Dominion government, will you retire?

Col. Prior—Certainly. (Loud cheers.)

On March 8th Col. Prior said: "The latter part of clause 18 had been cut out on the representation of the government, and in its place a clause had been inserted stipulating that the contractors should start work three months after they had obtained assurance of assistance from the Dominion government."

On Monday, March 10th, A. E. McPhillips addressed Col. Prior an open letter, as follows:

"Dear Col. Prior:—You will of course remember my putting a question to you on Monday evening at the Victoria theatre, that if it was stated in the contract with the Canada Northern Railway Company that construction of the railway depended on Dominion assistance, would you retire? Your answer was 'Certainly.'"

"You stated at your meeting at the same place on Saturday night such a condition was now contained in the contract, but up to the present time I have had no intimation that you have retired from the contest."

"I cannot believe that a pledge given by you under such conditions will be broken. I can only believe that it will be adhered to, and at any moment I expect to be advised that you no longer continue in the contest."

"If I might be permitted to advise you in any way it seems to me that now is your opportunity to retreat from a position so absolutely untenable that nothing but a signal defeat awaits you."

"A. E. McPHILLIPS."

On the eve of election Col. Prior kept an impatient audience waiting in the Victoria theatre till midnight for Mr. Greenshields and the signed contract. The audience finally wended their way home, with the following wall from the Colonel ringing in their ears:

"The contract is not completed yet."

"Negotiations are going on to complete the contract."

"I'll be honest and truthful with you. I hoped to have had the contract completed before election day."

"I am sorry for my own sake I cannot tell you the contract is completed."

Col. Prior was elected on the strength of those assurances, and on the distinct pledge that he would resign if the contract was not as he represented.

Was the Contract as he represented it? And if not, Did he resign?

Electors of Victoria, square your account with Col. Prior on Nov. 3.

Sparklet Syphons

AND

Cartridges for Same

R. P. Rithet & Co., Ltd.

WHOLESALE MERCHANTS.

THE TURF.

RESULTS OF DRAWING.

Quite a crowd gathered at the Pioneer hall yesterday for the purpose of witnessing the drawing of the Cambridgehire sweep. This was conducted by H. L. Salmon and the sporting editors of the Times and Colonist. There were 1,450 tickets and 107 entries. The person having had the good fortune to draw the winning horse will therefore be entitled to about \$523, while the holder of the number corresponding to the second horse gets in the neighborhood of \$301, and the third remainder will be divided among the start-ers and non-starters on the usual per centage basis.

The results of yesterday's drawing fol-
low:

Andover 982, Antonio 1,396, Arrowed 1,236, Airline 774, Bachelor's Button 1,240, Barbette 1,391, Bachelor's Fancy 813, Best Light 1,179, Bishop 529, Chancell 430, Corsier 143, Cottage 169, Captain Kettle 1,464, Cains 1,104, Court Scandal 1,307, Credence 608, Cape Solitaire 790, Cardase 1,422, Dean Swift 484, Dominos 1,310, Delaney 1,382, Donnetta 1,296, Dunbarton Castle 870, Darley Dale 656, Duke of Westminster 846, Exchequer 404, Flambeau 707, Fighting Furley 472, Farman 3, Filigree 273, Grey Pigeon 588, Galapagos 92, Golden Saint 1,047, General Cronje 1,373, Hercules 306, Hackler's Pride 1,083, Hammerkop 1,197, Isallan Beauty 36, Islesman 972, Killevar 242, Kilmister 344, Kilted 107, Kirkby 318, Lancashire 1,111, Lester 947, Ladden-lad 434, Lavense 230, Love Charm 355, Lot-ley Hampton 818, Likely Bird 748, L'Aiglon 400, Loriot 881, Littleton 77, Merry An-drew 1,476, Mouraviff 1,101, Monsieur Chairot 141, Macdonald II, 325, Mountain King, 1,814, Melaye 385, Muriel II, 14, Marsden 1,228, Marango 170, Marigold 497, Newshy 153, Nabot 1,207, Ob 784, The Page 1,304, Pharisce 1,302, Phyllozera 1,136, Paegeger 880, Proffer 1,256, Pretty Polly 294, Queen's Holiday 172, Ravellone 441, Royal Head 594, Red Agency 1,498, Rose-bury 837, Robert le Diable 1,127, Right-ful 1,018, Sceptre 475, Sabina 596, St. Denis 737, St. Elgar 1,237, Simony 685, Switch-cap 244, Semper Vivent 379, Slam 963, Schnapps 840, St. Emilion 574, Santry 403, Soaraway 843, Songcraft 471, Sanso-vino 347, Union Jack 1,108, Vergio 1,070, Well 812, Wild Oats 772, West Point 1,474, Wood Pigeon 779, War Wolf, 1,400, Wil-liam's Hill 629, Wargrave 1,302, Whistling Crow 282, Wolfshill 641, Week End 1,288, Windfield's Fortune 553, William Rufus 146.

PASSENGERS.

Per steamer Princess Beatrice from Seat-tle—E. G. Prior & Co., Dixie & Co., Vic Mach Depot, P. McQuade & Son, R. Porter & Son, Victoria; Parnell & Plaskett, Lad-y-smith.

CONSIGNEES.

Per steamer Princess Beatrice from Seat-tle—E. G. Prior & Co., Dixie & Co., Vic Mach Depot, P. McQuade & Son, R. Porter & Son, Victoria; Parnell & Plaskett, Lad-y-smith.

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AND

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The great food remedy for Con-sumption and indigestion. Send all orders to

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Sole manufacturers.

THE GOVERNMENT'S POLICY DEFENDED

STIRRING SPEECHES IN LIBERAL CAUSE

Conditions Under Sir Wilfrid Laurier Compared With the Conservative Regime at Ottawa.

Those who attended the Liberal rally held last evening in Semple's hall, Victoria West, could not but feel convinced that the interests of the country demanded that in the coming elections the Laurier government should be returned by a substantial majority. The addresses ap-pealed to the common sense of the audi-ence, and the comparisons between the conditions prevailing now and those which existed in 1896 were convincingly in support of a continuation in power of the present government.

Dr. Lewis Hall presided, and with only brief remarks opened the meeting promptly on time. With him on the plat-form were the speakers of the evening—Geo. Riley, the candidate; Hon. Senator Templeman, Col. Gregory and S. M. Okell.

In order to allow Senator Templeman to attend a later meeting at Colquitz, he was placed first on the list at Victoria West.

SENATOR TEMPLEMAN.

In opening, Senator Templeman said that he saw no reason why there should be any change in the representation at Victoria. He asked the electorate to judge of the government of Sir Wilfrid Laurier on its present record and on what it promised to do. Having care-fully gone into the record of the present government and comparing it with the Conservative government which preceded it, he had no doubt as to what the verdict would be. It would be decided in favor of the Laurier government.

Going into the condition of the coun-try when the present government took power in 1896, he referred to the sec-tarian divisions over the Manitoba school question. Sir Wilfrid had promised to settle this, and he effectively did so.

The government of the day, previous to Sir Wilfrid assuming power, was in an utterly disorganized condition. The members of it were fighting among them-selves, and the interests of the country were being sacrificed.

The government of Sir Wilfrid, upon taking power, had to grapple with the tariff question. There had been a re-vision with a substantial reduction. A preference had been shown towards British imports. The result of the tariff revision had resulted in a very large in-crease in trade, in many instances amounting to 100 per cent. additional. This increase showed that the tariff in-augurated was the best in the interests of the country. It was needless to elab-orate. If the tariff had not been in the country's interest the industries of every kind in Canada would not have been so prosperous as they were to-day. The opposition realized this, and was not making the tariff an issue in the elec-tion.

The government had expended a great deal of money—more than the opposition ever spent. But the government had the money to spend and not gone into debt. In capital account the government had looked well about \$30,000,000 or \$35,000,000, as well as meeting the ordinary ex-penditures. On capital account the In-tercolonial railway had been extended to Montreal. The canals had been increased in depth to 14 feet, at a cost of about \$18,000,000. This was done in order to carry the grain of the West to the sea-board, and had been a wise expenditure. Railways had been subsidized, the militia had been improved and immigration had been well looked after. The Northwest was being people by hardy races from Britain, the United States and northern Europe. The money was well expended in this branch.

The expenditures had been justifiable. The opposition were unable to point to a single expenditure, and say that it was not wisely spent. The people of Canada would justify the expenditure if they knew it was well spent.

Personally, he hoped the expenditure of the country would never be less than

at present. Business men knew that a large volume of business done resulted in a larger expenditure.

The prosperity of the country was in a large degree due to the tariff introduced by the present government, coupled with the preference shown to British imports. In all departments there had been wise administration of affairs. The Con-servatives did not criticize the administra-tion by Sir Wm. Mulock of the post of-fice department. This department had been brought from giving a deficit of \$800,000 to producing a surplus of \$200,000 or \$300,000, as was the case last year, although the postal rates had been reduced.

Besides giving good and honest admin-istration, the government had passed many wise acts of legislation. The most important of these, and one of the most important in the history of Canada, was the consolidation of the railway laws and the appointment of a railway commission. Previous to this the admin-istration of railway affairs was in the hands of a committee of the Privy Coun-cil. After an agitation begun in the days when the Conservatives were in power, this railway act was passed and the rail-way commission of three constituted a court for the administration of many things connected with freight and pas-senger rates, etc.

Quoting from the act Senator Temple-man showed that the commission might enforce the cancellation of rates and sub-stituting revised rates. It was now in the hands of private individuals to ap-pel against the rates charged by any railroad and have the grievance adjusted by the commission. The effects of this had been felt already, and a better feel-ing had been established between the railway companies and the shippers. It was not expensive to go to the railway commission. The latter would come to the people, as they had done recently in coming to Victoria. This act alone would be a strong recommendation for the Liberal party.

He referred to the Grand Trunk Pac-ific scheme, outlining the main features of this transcontinental railway entirely on Canadian territory. The opposition were very much exercised over this. They were making false statements as to the part which the government did. The government had the eastern section only. The government guaranteed the bonds on their quarter of the cost of the west-ern section. The company was building the road and putting \$20,000,000 of roll-ing stock on it. But the government took a first mortgage on the road. If there-fore, the company failed to fulfil its part the government took over the road. How could it be said that the government was building the road and handing it over to the railroad company? As to the cost of the road, Mr. Schreiber, an authority on railroad matters, had estimated the cost of the section from Montreal to Quebec at \$25,000,000; that from Quebec to Winnipeg at \$28,000,000. Hon. Mr. Fielding said 25 per cent. to this, and adding the guarantee on the bonds paid the entire cost to the country of about \$14,000,000, only the amount of last year's surplus.

He compared this with the C. P. R. contract. The C. P. R. was given \$25,000,000 and 25,000,000 acres of land, which was selling at about \$3.50 or \$4 an acre, together with the \$37,000,000 ex-pended on sections built by the govern-ment. This made the cost to the coun-try of the line from Callander to the coast at \$137,000,000. The C. P. R. got their materials allowed in free, and got other privileges which increased the gov-ernment of the day a large sum later.

Development of the province of British Columbia would follow along the line of the new railroad quite up to that along the C. P. R., and along the rail-ways of the Kootenay country. Cities had sprung up in the Kootenays. He hoped to see within ten years a simi-lar opening up of the country in central British Columbia similar to that in south-ern British Columbia.

The government had given an increased head tax on the Chinese. This was done at the request of British Columbia. As long as British Columbia wished it that tax would remain. The Conservatives had done nothing in this matter, but the present government gave what the peo-ple wanted, be it good or bad legisla-tion.

When the mining industry in Kootenay was languishing, the government gave \$500,000 a year towards the bousing the silver-lead industry. The effect was being felt, and he was informed that the silver-lead product had been increased so that the whole \$500,000 would be absorbed this year.

The statistician who acknowledged pater-nity for the figures which showed that the Dominion government got over \$1,000,000 from the province over what was expended did not take this \$500,000 of aid to silver-lead industry, which could not be included in the figures, into account. It was not stated that the Dom-inion government offered \$3,000,000 as rail-way subsidies for the province, had these been taken advantage of? These rail-ways were Midway & Vernon, the Koot-enay Valley line, from Golden to the Crow's Nest Pass railroad, the extension of the E. & N., from the present termi-nus to Comox, and the Nicola Valley rail-road. Advantage had not been taken of the \$6,400 a mile granted, except in two cases, but the Dominion had been pre-pared to give the total aid.

Then also it should not be forgotten that the present government had provid-ed a means for building a railway to the Yukon, from the coast through Canadian territory. This scheme had been defect-ed and in consequence Canadian freight had to be shipped over American terri-tory by the White Pass & Yukon road.

Better terms was not a party question. He was not opposing better terms. It was not a question peculiar to British Columbia. New Brunswick and other maritime provinces had agitated for that. A conference was held three years ago at

Quebec of representatives from all the provinces. Colonel Prior was a delegate, but did not show up at the conference. If this question of better terms was to be taken up it would have to be dealt with from the standpoint of all the provinces, and an equitable arrangement arrived at. If this were done he (Senator Templeman) would see that British Columbia got fair play, and did not fall short in her share allotted to her.

He did not believe that the opposition were serious in their opposition to this transcontinental road. He would like to have compared the scheme with Mr. Borden's first, second and third alterna-tive policy. He was not personally op-posed to government ownership of rail-ways, but he was opposed to government operation of roads.

He would be pleased to go back to Ot-tawa with a full contingent from this province. It would strengthen his hands at the capital to have such a full rep-resentation, and it would be to the ad-vantage of Victoria to return the govern-ment supporter.

After closing, one the audience asked Senator Templeman why it was that the railway commission did not right a griev-ance in connection with carry-lug hides to the East. He represented that the C. P. R. charged a rate of only 80 cents for carrying Australian hides landed here by steamer, destined for Eastern Canada, while the rate from Calgary east was \$1.50.

Sensor Templeman said that the rail-way commission existed for righting just such an evil if it existed. All that the aggrieved had to do was to make their representations to that commission and this would be investigated.

GEORGE RILEY.

Mr. Riley took occasion to deny the re-ports made that he had held up Leigh Bross for the privilege of building a wharf.

He wanted to know what had become of the Conservative party in Victoria which some years ago was represented by all the business men in the city. Col. Prior had assisted to wreck his party. Had the speaker wished to do so he could have had Col. Prior disqualified for seven years, and Col. Prior knew this. Col. Prior had brought disgrace upon his party while Premier of the province. As a member of the public accounts com-mittee, Mr. Riley said he had an opportunity of seeing the futility of the opposition to the sitting for months, the only account taken up was one of \$34.

He thought that the few years he had spent as the representative at Ottawa that his work had compared favorably with Col. Prior's long term at the cap-ital. He had seen that Victoria got its share in public expenditure.

S. M. OKELL.

Mr. Okell said he was always ready to speak for the Liberal party. The acts of the government in eight years were open to the most severe scrutiny. Quot-ing from W. T. R. Preston, he said the object of the minister of agriculture was to place 1,000,000 people on the lands of the Northwest. That was a grand scheme, and would increase the pros-perity of this country. As the Northwest prospered, so would British Columbia prosper. The year \$5,000,000 worth of wheat was produced there, and with other products this was greatly increased, and the money of Britain was coming back into this country to add to its pros-perity.

COL. GREGORY.

Col. Gregory, on account of the late-hour, shortened his remarks to a con-siderable degree. The Conservative party did not in their hearts expect to gain this election. It was a unique in the history of the country that there was not a Tupper running.

Referring to the C. P. R. contract, he said that in addition to the aid the com-pany got, the property held by it was exempt from taxation for twenty years, and the terminals were a fair arrangement. There was nothing of the kind in the agreement with the Grand Trunk Pacific. The latter road would have to pay full tariff rates on all imported materials and was taxable.

In the last seven years of Conservative rule \$21,000,000 was added to the debt. In the same time \$37,000,000 was spent on capital account.

The present government had in the eight years spent \$67,000,000 on capital account, and had not added to the debt of the country.

The Conservatives in the last three years of their rule had a deficit of \$5,000,000. The Liberals in their eight years had had \$38,000,000 of surplus. The Liberal government had increased the expenditures from \$30,000,000 to about \$65,000,000. But the government had increased the prosperity of the coun-try, and were able to spend the money.

The total foreign trade of Canada, under 18 years of Conservative rule, had increased only \$66,000,000, while in seven years, under the Liberals, it increased \$228,000,000.

The immigration in 1896, the last year of Conservative power, was only 16,000. In 1903 there were 134,000 came into Canada. The great majority of these were excellent immigrants, who had come into the Northwest to settle there.

He went on to show that with the in-crease of immigration it would not be long before Great Britain would be fed by Canada. That would mean prosperity for British Columbia. He had found that the Chemainus sawmills, the Shawanigan Lake mills, the Ladysmith mills and Haslam's mills at Nanaimo were shipping lumber into the Northwest.

In 1896 only 1,857 homesteads were taken up. In 1903 there were 32,632. These homesteads would require an open-ing for their trade through northern British Columbia by the new railway.

Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper had said that he would prove that this railway

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would not be built for eighteen years, but he did not do this.

Referring to the letter of Manager Hays to Hon. Senator Templeman, Mr. Gregory pointed out that the company getting no interest on the road during construction day would be anxious to complete the railway as quickly as possible. The work would be prosecuted as expeditiously as possible. He contended that the letter of Manager Hays was a serious one, and no man occupying the important position which he did would make such a promise to begin construc-tion on the Pacific unless he intended to do so.

Col. Prior had made the statement that the letter was written after Hon. Sena-tor Templeman had withdrawn his notice of motion in favor of enforcing the be-ginning of work. On the word of Sena-tor Templeman he denied the truth of this, and although the denial has been made in a public way, Col. Prior had not the manliness to apologize for his former statement.

Col. Gregory next took up the question of the advantages of the British prefer-ence in the tariff. The trade with Great Britain, between the year 1893 and 1897, was gradually falling off. In 1896 the trade was \$95,500,000. In 1903, under the preferential tariff, there was a trade of \$183,900,000. This showed how the trade between the Mother Country and Canada had been increased as a result of the preferential tariff. For the benefit of British Columbians he had investigated just what effect the preference had on Victoria and British Columbia. He read the following message sent from Ottawa on his request, showing this plainly:

If the importations entered under the preferential tariff at the port of Victoria for the last five years had been assessed at the general tariff rate \$299,500 more cus-toms duties would have been paid.

For the whole province for that period the additional duty that would have been paid would have been \$752,000.

JNO. BAIN,

Asa. Com.

This showed just what assistance had been given to trade which passed from Britain through this province.

On the question of the Yukon charges Col. Gregory said he believed that peo-ple there had been something wrong on the part of departmental officers. They were not one-tenth as bad, he believed, as they were represented. There had not been any misconduct on the part of the ministers, and the government would quickly bring to justice the officers who were guilty of wrongdoing. Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper had failed to substantiate the charges he laid. Lately a man by the name of Woodworth had come down from the Yukon with a dismal tale of wrong-doing. But Mr. Woodworth had himself been before the Supreme court of the province, and before Judge Duggan of the Yukon, and had been dis-ciplined.

The Conservatives were glad to tell of the corruption of the Liberals in the East. The speaker hoped that any Liberal guilty of corruption would be brought to justice. But it was Col. Prior who intro-duced corruption in elections in British Columbia, and had action taken against him resigned. Mr. Riley could have disqualified him if he chose to do so. But Col. Prior was dismissed from power by the Lieutenant-Governor because of the methods he employed in connection with contracts.

Sir Hibbert Tupper had not pretended that he gave value for the indemnity he drew and the mileage he collected with out attending to his duties in the House. Sir Hibbert had said he took all that

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was coming to him. Sir Hibbert took all he could lay his hands on.

Col. Gregory outlined the methods by which a member of the House of Com-mons drew his allowance. The account-ant of the House did not enforce a de-claration of attendance from every mem-ber. Sir Hibbert spent only about six hours in Ottawa during the session, yet he drew his whole indemnity.

Reading from English papers, he showed that the public opinion of the condition of affairs in the departments at Ottawa just before the Conservatives lost power in 1895 was calculated to hurt this country in the Mother Land. This had all been wiped out by the change of government. The electorate should pre-vent any return to the conditions of affairs then prevailing, and should leave the Conservative party out of power.

Touching upon the Grand Trunk Pa-cific, he pointed out that even Sir Chas. Hibbert Tupper had to telegraph to Mr. Borden on October 10th for an outline of the policy of the leader of the Con-servative party. Mr. Borden had sent back the salient features of it. It was quite apparent that no one understood the scheme of Mr. Borden. Two days before Mr. Borden represented that the road would be built and operated as a gov-ernment work, he had said in an address at Dunville that the road would not be operated by the government.

In closing, Col. Gregory compared the Scandals had now with those of to-day. Scandals had now been wiped out, trade had increased and general prosperity now existed.

On the subject of better terms, Sir Charles Hibbert and Col. Prior said they were going to have better terms for British Columbia, independent of the other provinces. How could this be done? How could British Columbia control the Dominion with such a small representa-tion compared with the whole Dominion. Votes of confidence in Sir Wilfrid Laurier's government and in Mr. Riley and cheers for Mr. Riley, Sir Wilfrid and the King brought the meeting to a close.

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Victoria—GEO. RILEY.
Nanaimo—RALPH SMITH.
Comox—ATLIN—W. SLOAN.
Vancouver City—R.G. MACPHERSON.
Yale—CARIBOO—DUNCAN ROSS.
Kootenay—W. A. GALLINER.
New Westminster—J. B. KENNEDY.

TO VOTERS.

Electorals should make careful note of the fact that the polls under the Dominion Elections Act will open at 9 o'clock a. m. and close at 5 o'clock p. m. All votes must be polled between those hours.

The fact that in provincial elections the polls are open till 7.30 p. m. is apt to create confusion in the minds of voters. By confounding the federal law with the provincial act and postponing the duty of casting their ballots until after working hours, voters in the past have lost their opportunities of exercising the franchise.

November 3rd will be a critical day in the history of Canada. It will be the duty of every citizen to pronounce judgment upon the course of the present Dominion government and we believe to strengthen its hands, on that day. The interests of employers and employees are inseparably united in the maintenance of an administration which has brought prosperity to Canada, has sealed our faith in the future of our country, has attracted the attention of the world to the Dominion as the future home of millions of people, and has fixed the foundations of the nation upon the solid basis of British connection, a sure guarantee that the rights of property as well as the liberties of the individual are assured while the Laurier government rules. For these reasons employers should encourage their employees to vote and give them an hour to do it in.

SIR WILFRID LAURIER.

The most remarkable feature of the present political campaign is undoubtedly the evidence it has produced of the astonishing hold the picturesque figure of Sir Wilfrid Laurier has gained upon the imagination and the heart of the Canadian people. The fame of the Premier is now world-wide and the pens of the best writers on two continents have been attempting to describe the person and manners of the great leader and the scenes and incidents as they have arisen during his tour. The Toronto meeting was the surprise of the campaign. This traditional Tory city turned loose in the mass to do Sir Wilfrid honor. His reception in Montreal was no less enthusiastic; but enthusiasm for the Liberal leader in the chief of Canada's cities was regarded as a matter of course. The Toronto News is not a Liberal paper. Professing independence, it is Conservative in general tone. And yet from the News was forced the following:

It is doubtful if Canada has ever known a more remarkable public demonstration than that at Massey Hall in honor of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. There was something peculiarly intimate and personal in the welcome to the Prime Minister. A picturesque figure, with the marks of age upon him, "wearing in the greatness of his way," he grows ever closer in the affections of his countrymen. He has that strange and mysterious gift, which Sir John Macdonald possessed in almost equal degree, of touching the heart and the imagination of the people. While he is no less a party idol than was Sir John Macdonald, it is no injustice to the great man who has gone to say that he inspires a chivalrous respect among the mass of his opponents that the Conservative leader never possessed. The affection of Liberals for their leader was intensified by their sense of the long illness through which he had passed and the still visible effects upon his face and frame. There

was a passionate loyalty in the emphasis which they laid upon the casual utterance that he hoped to live—he was not permitted to say how long—and a singular intensity in all the tumultuous demonstrations of feeling which his speech aroused.

To himself, as to the meeting, the occasion must be memorable. He was in the great English and Protestant centre of Canada, a French-Canadian and a Roman Catholic, before an audience conscious that he held almost the undivided support of the Parliamentary representation from the French province, and yet under such circumstances he received perhaps the crowning popular tribute of all his public career. That is something which he can well afford to cherish, and something in which we may all take pride as a revelation of the liberal temper and catholic disposition of the Canadian people. The speech was noteworthy for its rare fervor and eloquent simplicity. In cold type it may not have all the beauty and gravity of the spoken word, but as an exhibition of the power of one man to move and impress and inspire a great audience for the passing hour, it must stand unrivalled in our politics. In its main scope and direct purpose, it was an appeal to the British heart and the national spirit of Ontario by a political leader who greatly desired from this English-speaking province a favorable judgment upon the work and policy of his administration. There was more of appeal than of argument, more perhaps of fervor than of force, but the whole performance was singularly persuasive and powerful, and must be greatly influential with his fellow-countrymen. We must wait for the response, but it seems impossible that from such a sowing no fruit should be gathered.

Mr. E. W. Thomson writes to his paper, the Boston Transcript:

Lady Laurier's appearance in a box brought the whole roaring house up standing, and when Sir Wilfrid came on a quarter of an hour later—it took the police so long to gain him a passage through the outside crowd—the audience, rising again, cheered and waved at him for five mortal minutes.

"He appeared ten years younger than two days earlier at Guelph. In full dress this time, he seemed straighter and more vigorous than when frock-coated. The fatigue had quite gone from that sincere and expressive countenance over which the honorable emotions pass as waves of light over a gracious plain. He looked, as always, great and friendly. All the charm of the young Laurier had returned to the worn and thoughtful statesman. The voice was as clear, resonant, strong as twenty years ago, and produced with that ease and skill of the older time, when men intending public life fitted themselves for it by due training in the legitimate arts of oratory. The fully expanded chest, the high head, the easy, bold, and yet deferential gestures; the kind and animated features turned gracefully, slowly, now to the galleries, now to the left, now to the right, often to the hundreds on the platform behind him; the perfection with which he bestowed on all his hearers a sense of being particularly addressed; the distinct enunciation of words all the more pleasing for the touch of French accent; the quality of intonation that puts a manly and gentle heart into each sentence; the self-control that says precisely what is intended, the wisdom to whose utterance all the careful art is directed as if there might be a wrong to the people in neglecting any method that serves to make them understand their own affairs; a certain dignified, candid anxiety that they shall truly apprehend—these are faint expressions of endeavor to signify the effect of Laurier. He is perhaps the finest English orator extant, and yet his audience think not of his art at all, but solely of the perfect good sense he delivers. Listening to him at his best is like reading a perfect style, one forgets the writer, forgets the print, thinks not of but with what is under the eye. Laurier interests you in his opposition. It begins to win with its first word, it carries you to the last convincingly, and the whole thing has been uttered as by impromptu, with scarcely a note."

A DANGEROUS SITUATION.

The Czar of all the Russias and the advisers of His Majesty of all the Russias may be deeply grieved at the act of the incapable blunderers and incompetent seamen who in a moment of panic, or in quest of some after-dinner sport, fired upon and sank the fishing-boats of a few British "peasants." There seems to be no doubt of the genuineness of Russian official regret or of the desire to make all the reparation that can be made. Therefore, it seems impossible that the "mistake" of the Russian fleet commander, or of whoever the responsibility may finally be put upon, can be magnified into a cause of war.

But it would be idle to deny that there are elements of grave danger to the peace of the Empire in the situation. Russia is slow to act. She says her hands are tied until she receives official advice from the perpetrators of the outrage. In the meantime the criminals are proceeding about their business of reaching the Far East with as much unconcern as though the life of a British subject and immunity from outrage on British property were of no concern to the autocrats of all the Russias. The admiral of the Baltic fleet apparently does not consider the North Sea "accident" of sufficient importance to say anything to his government about. This nonchalance



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and insolence it is that will provoke the British to wrath and compel the government to call the Russians to a sense of their duty. While the British cannot be stamped into a war, they may be gradually worked into a belligerent mood by the murderous acts and the insolent demeanor of the Russians. The following from the London Times indicates the state of British feeling and that another very slight untoward incident might have very serious consequences:

"The British people do not want war with Russia over the outrage committed by the Czar's mad-dog fleet on the North Sea trawlers," says the Times, "and confidently expects that the St. Petersburg government will promptly make ample apology and reparation. At the same time, if the commander-in-chief of one of the British fleets, patrolling after the Russian vessels, should have an attack of temporary insanity and sink a dozen or fifteen of the vessels of the Baltic fleet, his countrymen would hail him England's greatest naval hero, and in course of time might erect a monument to him that would make Nelson's column look like a hitching post."

Mr. Henry Dalby, at one time editor of the Montreal Star and Conservative organizer for the whole of the Dominion, was retired because the campaign of 1900 was so disastrous to his party. The race cry, with Mr. Tarte as the "horrible example" of "French domination" was a miserable failure. Mr. Dalby's opinion is that the alleged policy of government ownership of the new transcontinental line will be even more disastrous. He says: "In advocating the principle of government ownership Mr. Borden is no doubt actuated entirely by considerations of public interest; but it is perfectly well known that his attitude on this question does not commend itself to many of the most influential friends of the Conservative party. The argument is not all on one side, but the silence of an important section of the Conservative press on this point, and the outspoken declaration of one of the most prominent members of the party against government ownership, are significant. They cannot all be disposed of by describing them as the chosen apologetes of the 'grifters.'"

Mr. Borden has issued another manifesto. It is quite as colorless and non-committal as any of the previous issues. It does not say anything about "adequate protection." It does say something about a "stable policy, avowed openly and without reserve, adjustable to the needs of the time." That is more nebulous and misty than ever. Is not the policy of the present government stable? That policy is clear enough, and explicit enough. It has been in operation for ten years. Has it not

produced satisfactory results? Has it not given "adequate protection" to the manufacturer while insuring the consumer against extortion? Has it not been applied for the "common good of the people?" The manifesto reads like an apology for the presence of its author in public life. It is an apology for the flop of a few members of the party from positions of indefensible opposition to government ownership of railways to enthusiastic advocates of a government-owned transcontinental road.

In one breath a Conservative speaker will maintain (a) that Canada is prosperous because the Laurier government maintained the old N. P., (b) that the prosperity is general and that Canada is merely a participant in it. The increase in the total foreign trade of Canada during the eight fiscal years from 1889 to 1896 inclusive was 184 per cent. Its increase during the past eight years, ending June 30th last, has been 97.3 per cent. In the eight years of Liberal rule in Canada the percentage of increase in the trade of the United States has been only half of ours; of Germany, a little over one-third; of Great Britain not much over one-fourth. The actual results secured under the Liberal government form the strongest argument in favor of the continuance of Liberal rule.

Ships of all nations must get out of the way when the fleets of His Majesty the Czar appear upon the horizon. The irresponsible, panic-stricken officers of the Russian squadron are liable to see in every passing vessel a possible enemy. Then the whole fleet loses control of itself, its nerves become unstrung, and it runs amok. Expressions of regret are sent in by officials who took no part in the outrage; but there are the mangled remains of the victims of incompetence and "even fear lying before the eyes of Englishmen. That is not a sight to inspire moderation."

A VITAL POINT.

To the Editor:—It is my opinion that if the people of British Columbia could be made to accurately comprehend what is involved in the judgment which the people of Canada will record at the polls on November 3rd next not one man possessing ordinary intelligence could be induced to vote against the Liberal administration. Of course in saying this I am leaving out of consideration the rabid partisans who would follow the party party to any extent and in any direction regardless of what intelligence would dictate if left untrammelled.

I am firmly convinced that the defeat of the Laurier government at the present time would imply a great disaster to British Columbia—a disaster, the blighting effects of which would remain for a score of years. What is the situation? I think no one will deny that I am correct in saying British Columbia is a province huge in area, tremendously rich in natural resources, but with a very small population. The people of this province, owing to their numerical weakness, and it utterly impossible to grapple with the task of opening up their great heritage—they have not got the money. Just at a time when their incompetence in this direction is brought home to them in very emphatic fashion, the Laurier government pledges itself to do what? To open up their province by means of a great railway system; to do for them what they are obviously unable to do for themselves; to turn a deserted waste into a land teeming with life and the rush and activity incidental to making accessible districts pregnant with riches for all who care to enter.

Against this we have the Conservative policy, and Mr. Borden's announcement. What is it? To tear up the Grand Trunk contract and advance a proposition for government ownership of the line—a plan, assuming it to be advanced in all sincerity by Mr. Borden, which would never meet with the endorsement of the people of

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Don't take anything "just as good." Avoid everything "better." The Mainland and British Lion Cigars cost from \$5.00 to \$15.00 per thousand more than any other Ten Cent Cigar on the market.

Now are you "on"?

Canada—government ownership of such a project being so obviously impracticable as to merit the classification preposterous. If the electors of this province were to act in such a manner at the approaching election as to advance their own best interests there would not be a Conservative vote cast in the whole of British Columbia, so clearly can it be established that the announced Liberal policy in respect to railway development in this province is one which cannot fail to work for the betterment of the condition of every person living within its confines.

COMMON SENSE.

COMING BACK OF THE CAT. To the Editor:—So Sir Tupper the junior is in favor of government ownership of railways. He evidently neglected the precaution to consult Sir Tupper the senior, who was at one time minister of railways, and who could tell him a thing or two about the new vote catcher. I would suggest that at the first opportunity he address the experienced old gentleman something after this manner: "Venerable Sir:—Is it true, as alleged by the Grits, that the deficits of the intercolonial railway became so exasperating when you were minister that it was thought necessary by you to reduce the wages of the workmen (not officials) on the road ten cents per day in order to try and make ends meet, and in order also that any old kind of a politician in Nova Scotia or New Brunswick or Quebec, and especially in the County of Cumberland, might travel on a free pass?" The senior will probably say that he has quite forgotten, but that he has always found these Grits had splendid memories and a habit of distinguishing clap-trap from statesmanship. "And the cat came back."

OLD LIBERAL.

An examination has been held at the Gluckstadt "Technical Academy for Chimney Sweeps," near Hamburg. The title of "master sweep" was gained by twenty-three students.



Celluloid Starch
Never Sticks. Requires no Cooking.

B. & K. OATMEAL (fine, standard and coarse), per 10 lb. sack	40c
B. & K. ROLLED OATS (National), 7 lb. sack	35c
B. & K. ROLLED OATS (National), 22 1/2 lb. sack	95c
B. & K. ROLLED OATS (Superior), 7 lb. sack	30c
B. & K. ROLLED OATS, 2 packages for	25c
B. & K. WHEAT FLAKES, 2 packages for	25c
B. & K. SELF-RAISING BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, 2 lb. package	20c
B. & K. SELF-RAISING BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, 4 lb. package	35c

See Our Stock of New Dried Fruits

THE SAUNDERS GROCERY COMPANY, LIMITED
PHONE, 28. 89 AND 41 JOHNSON STREET.

THE "WEST END" GROCERY COMPANY, LIMITED
PHONE, 88. 42 GOVERNMENT STREET.

Grocers and Confectioners

Will Need Paper Boxes For
CHRISTMAS
Order Now From
T. N. HIBBEN & CO.
Government St. Tel. 1037A.

WORLD'S FAIR RATES EXTENDED.

Through the efforts of the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY, World's Fair excursion tickets will be sold on October 27th, 28th and 29th, in addition to October 3rd, 4th and 5th. For full information apply to any Great Northern agent.

The total revenue derived from customs duties in Russia during the year 1901 was \$25,500,000. Of this amount 92.2 per cent. was levied on the European frontier, including the trade with Finland, and 7.8 per cent. on the Asiatic frontier.—London Engineer.

BUSINESS TRAINING



All Day—Private Tuition. Evening Classes—7 to 9.

This Shorthand was invented by practical reporters. It is reliable, thorough, and may be read like print. The first three lessons enable you to make private notes. It takes but 10 minutes for a lesson. Pupils may remain at the Studio all day if they wish to make rapid progress. Shorthand lessons by MAIL are quite easy.



This machine rules lines, and writes in any color. Has pretty type; is strong; the work is at sight, and it has a thousand charms. Please come in and see it, or send 2 cents for a pamphlet. TYPEWRITING is taught at the Studio, also by MAIL. We forward lesson sheets to teach you the correct fingering. Write, saying the machine you have, or if you wish us to supply a new or second-hand one. Booklet and Terms Free on Application. VICTORIA—Over Imperial Bank. VANCOUVER—Free Block, Grandville St. KALAMOOP—Beymour St., Box 508.

Cravenette Sheds Water Like a Duck's Back

The new Cravenette Cloth Raincoats for men are now in. They're porous, thoroughly shower proof, light in weight, good wearing, and answer for an overcoat as well as a raincoat.

Prices:
\$6.00, \$8.00, \$9.00,
\$11.00, \$13.00.

With lots to choose from in all sizes.

W. G. CAMERON,
55 Johnson St.
Victoria, B.C.

FOR
Hawaii, Samoa,
New Zealand and
Australia.
S.S. ALAMEDA, sails for Honolulu,
Saturday, October 29, 11 a. m.
S.S. MARPOSA, for Tahiti, Nov. 25.
S.S. SIERRA, for Auckland, Sydney, 2
p. m., Thursday, Nov. 10.
J. D. SPRECKELS & BROS. CO.,
Agents, San Francisco.
R. P. RITHEY & CO., LTD., Victoria.

For Chronic Coughs

OUR EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL CANNOT BE EXCELLED

Cod Liver Oil has long been known as a nutrient for remedying wasting tissues, as a powerful yet gentle alternative for purifying the blood, and as a tonic in nervous and mental debility. Our Emulsion is easy to take. If you are run down try it.

CYRUS H. BOWES, Chemist, 98 Government St., Near Yates St.
Phones, 425 and 450

CITY NEWS IN BRIEF

—Have you seen our "new art" electric fixtures? We will be pleased to show you them. Hinton Electric Co. Ltd.

WORLD'S FAIR RATES EXTENDED.

Through the efforts of the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY, World's Fair excursion tickets will be sold on October 27th, 28th and 29th, in addition to October 3rd, 4th and 5th. For full information apply to any Great Northern agent.

—All kinds of upholstery and matting repairing at Smith & Champion, 100 Douglas street. Get our prices.

—Saw and tool sharpening. General repairs, 58 Fort street.

At the B. C. Drug Store

27 JOHNSON ST. NEAR STORE ST. Will be found a very fine line of fountain pens, water bottles, Frost King and Queen brand pens, chest protectors, etc., at a special offer for the next few days. These goods are all first-class quality, and should receive your attention. J. TEAGUE.

Phone 356.

—Go to the Senate saloon for oyster cocktails.

Steamer Whatcom sails daily, except Sunday, for Seattle at 8 p.m. E. E. Blackwood, agent.

—Take in a supply of "SLAB WOOD" before the wet weather sets in. To be had at Leeson, Gossman & Co.'s mill. Telephone 77. Prompt delivery.

—Lovers: J. (Winn Head) Disinfectant Soap Powder dusted in the bath softens the water at the same time that it disinfects it.

—You are invited to visit our "new showrooms" and see our display of useful and artistic electric house fittings, which we are offering at "rock bottom" prices. Hinton Electric Co.

The depth and softness of the coloring of Doulton Faience, on exhibition at Messrs. Weiler Bros., is very agreeable. Have you seen this ware? Do not delay, there is only a limited selection.

—MODERN HOMES.—People desiring up-to-date houses before winter would do well to consult the B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, as that company are just completing a number of very desirable houses which they are offering for sale on the installment plan. This is a good opportunity to secure a home by paying a little more than a monthly rental. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government street.

—Cory Corners.—If you are thinking of adding a cosy corner to the comforts of your home, try Smith & Champion, upholsterers, 100 Douglas street.

—H. H. Abbott, agent of the C. P. R. Co., has been advised of exceptionally low rates on the Atlantic. If you wish a trip to the Old Country call and see him at 86 Government street.

—Fire, Life, Marine and Accident Insurance Company. Tickets 25c a day. Lowest rates for marine insurance on hulls or cargo. Agency, Lloyd's underwriters. Office, Wellington Coal; agency, Atlantic S.S. lines. Hall-Gosnell Co., 100 Government St. Tel. call 53.

FAWCETT'S FAMILY DRUG STORE

Is the place to buy your medicines and have your prescriptions filled. Pure drugs, moderate prices and prompt attention at ways. Telephone 630 if you are in a hurry and you will find us there day and night. F. W. FAWCETT.

Cor. Douglas Street and King's Road.

The steamer for Seattle and other Puget Sound points sails at 8 p.m. daily, except Sunday. Office, 100 Government St.

—Good dry No. 2 wood, \$3.20 per cord. John Bros.

—For Nanaimo—V. & S. R. and steamer "Iroquois" A delightful trip among the islands, Mondays and Thursdays.

—Have you seen the new sofa cushion made of "kapok." Better than feathers, and cost only about half as much. At Smith & Champion, 100 Douglas street.

Just Opened Up

ANOTHER SHIPMENT OF

FINE IMPORTED WORSTED SUITINGS

We would like you to see them, and we are satisfied you will do the rest.

PEDEN'S

36 Fort St. Merchant Tailor.

A Good Opportunity!

To acquire a fine new and modern residence, centrally located, roomy and with all the modern conveniences. Do not miss this, it is

A SNAP

Fire and Life Insurance Agents. Money to Loan.

Grant & Conyers

NO. 2 VIEW STREET, (Corner Broad Street).

—Columbia Lodge, I. O. O. F., will meet this evening. Two members will receive the third degree.

—The highest award and gold medal has been given to the "Salada" Tea Co. at the St. Louis Exposition.

—No. 5 Company, Fifth Regiment, held its quarterly meeting in the drill hall last night. Refreshments were served at the conclusion and a smoker followed.

—The W. C. T. U. will meet to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock in Y. M. C. A. Business of importance is to come up and a large attendance is therefore urgently requested.

—Monday, October 31st, will positively be the last day for the special reduction offer at the Skene Lowe studio. The advantage of this opportunity to get your Xmas photos.

—At the meeting of the Natural History Society on Monday evening Mr. Wallace reported that he had, on behalf of the committee, secured two suitable places in Beacon Hill park for planting wild flowers and shrubs of British Columbia.

—The social dance given by Colfax Rebekah Lodge, No. 1, I. O. O. F., took place last evening in the lodge room, Douglas street. A pleasant evening was spent by the good number who attended. The proceeds of the evening will go towards furnishing a room in Strathcona wing, Jubilee hospital.

—There was a meeting last night of the local members of the Sons of England Lodge. This was held in order that a welcome might be extended to James Aldridge, Supreme Past President of the order, who is making a tour of the Dominion. The reception in the K. of P. hall last night was a very hearty one.

—An organ recital and a new sacred cantata, entitled "A Joyful Thanksgiving," will be given in St. Andrew's Presbyterian church on Monday, November 7th. The choir will be largely augmented for the occasion, and with a number of the leading vocalists of the city a grand musical treat is in store for all those who attend.

—According to a dispatch from Bellingham the cable for the new international telephone between Victoria and that city has been laid. A land line of 23 miles, from Friday Harbor to Cascade Lake, on Orcas Island, remains to be completed. The message says that the duty amounting to \$7,500 was paid without protest.

—To-night in the First Presbyterian church schoolroom the regular rehearsal of "Samson" will be held. There remains but three weeks to the date of the performance, and J. G. Brown requests that every member of the chorus should make it a point to be present at each rehearsal from now on. The sopranos are requested to be present at 7.30 p.m. Full chorus at 8 p.m. prompt.

—F. Kermode, curator of the Provincial Museum, has just completed mounting a specimen of Stone's mountain sheep, which will prove a valuable addition to his collection. It was placed at the disposal of the curator of the local museum by Baron Von Plessen, who shot it 80 miles from Telegraph. There are now specimens of each of the four great varieties on exhibition, namely, the Ovis Montana (dark brown in color), the Ovis Stoeckli (dark), Ovis Fannini (grey) and Ovis Dalli (white).

—On Monday next the C.P.R. Oriental liner Empress of Japan is scheduled to get away for Yokohama and Hongkong, with one of the largest lists of passengers taken by any vessel of the fleet this year. The Japan will have between six hundred and seven hundred Chinese, home bound, to attend the Chinese New Year festivities which occur early in the coming year. The Empress of Japan will also have a cargo of a little over two thousand tons of general merchandise for Japanese and Chinese ports.

—Special harvest thanksgiving services are being held to-day in St. James's church, James Bay. This evening there will be full choral service at 8. The preacher will be the Lord Bishop of the diocese. The following music will be rendered: Organ Voluntary, March Religieuse, A. Gilmont, Op. 15; Processional Hymn, 382; Special Psalms, ciii, and ci; Cathedral Psalter; Magnificat, F. J. Read; Nunc Dimittis, F. J. Read; Anthem, "The Lord Is Loving Unto Every Man," G. M. Garrett; Hymns, 381 and 380; Vesper Hymn, M.S.; Recessional Hymn, 379; Organ Voluntary, "War March of the Priests," Mendelssohn.

—Services will be held in St. Paul's German Lutheran church this evening at 7.30. The quarterly meeting of the members and the trustees will be held at the conclusion of the services.

—The little steamer Kootenay arrived from the North last evening. She had been up to Nanaimo for the company's lumber building a pulp mill. On her return very stormy weather was encountered.

—A collision occurred on the Seattle & Renton tramcar line yesterday. About twenty persons were injured, a few quite seriously. Wm. Cole, a real estate man, may die in consequence of his injuries. There was a thick fog at the time.

—The hearing of the case against the three boys charged with indecent assault was adjourned yesterday afternoon until 10.30 on Friday. The adjournment was asked for by counsel for the defence, who seek to upset the statements made by the boys implicated.

—This evening at the Elks' Court, Work Point barracks, the warrant officers, staff sergeants and sergeants' club will give a social evening to their friends. These events were very much enjoyed last year, and will likely prove quite as pleasant this season.

—The presentation of prizes won in the competitions for school children at the fall exhibition will be presented to the winners on Friday next at the city hall. In addition to these medals and cups, the Lieutenant-Governor's medal and other prizes for swimming will be presented to those entitled to them.

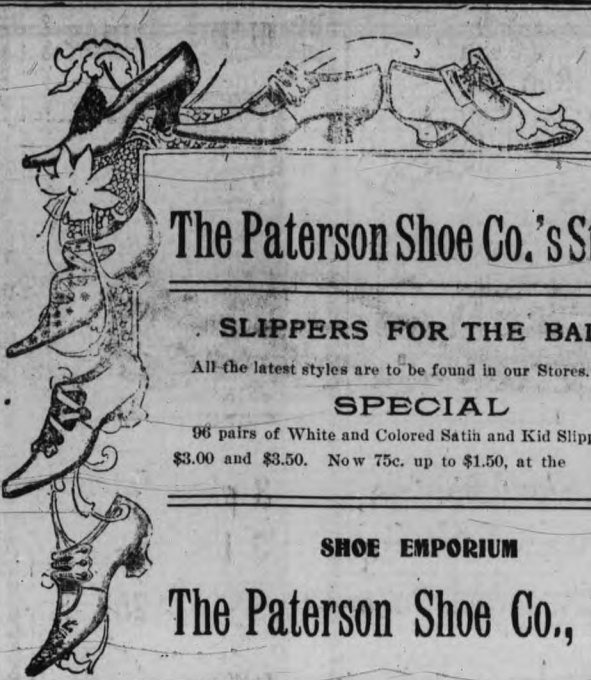
—A large audience gathered in the schoolroom of the Reformed Episcopal church last evening, when "A Vision of Fair Women" was presented. The tableaux were all perfectly put on and deserved the enthusiastic applause they received. In all there were 35 characters, and each role was well sustained. The entertainment was voted an unqualified success by all who attended.

—There was a big sale of British Columbia fur in London, England, yesterday, in which a number of Victorian houses were interested. It was conducted by Lamson. Beaver skins brought the same prices that they did in January last. Otter was equally firm, but lynx sold for 25 per cent. less than it brought last March. Five thousand Cape Horn sealskins were to have been offered to-day.

—Steamer Princess May came in from Skagway this morning with the following passengers: Mrs. A. M. Rant, F. W. Foster, A. H. Haynes, O. T. Switzer, W. J. Robertson, Robt. Ross, C. E. Renouf, Percy Wollaston, J. O. Quick, H. E. Canovan, R. C. Wood, A. W. Scott, T. Montgomery, W. L. Lewis, R. Denniston, F. Ingles, F. Haxson, C. Borg, Charles R. Bordick, C. D. Phillips, Wm. Draney and J. H. Brownlee.

—D. G. S. Quadra left this morning on a tour of inspection of the different aids to navigation. Mr. Noble, assistant commissioner of lights, and Capt. Gaudin, local agent of marine and fisheries, are aboard. The former is making a round of all the British Columbia lights with a view to ascertaining what improvements can be effected. He has been on the West Coast superintending the installation of the new Lennard Island light. As reported in yesterday's Times three new buoys have just been erected in Clayoquot Sound.

—The Fernwood Young Men's Association is now opening up for the fall and winter season of sports. During the summer the executive committee have undertaken extensive improvements to the hall and gymnasium. An entirely new system of lighting has been installed. The committee have arranged the following programme: Monday, basketball; Tuesday, handball; Wednesday, gymnasium; Thursday, basketball; Friday, gymnasium. The ladies of the club will practice on Wednesday evenings and Saturday afternoons. Instructor Marsh has arranged to hold two classes on gymnasium nights, intermediate and senior, and already a large number of the members have signified their intention of availing themselves of this privilege. The association will, as usual, have three teams in the basketball league. The executive committee have also under consideration the advisability of holding a monthly social. The new handball court is now completed, and is without a doubt the best equipped in the city. Matches will be arranged in the near future with other local clubs. The semi-annual meeting, at which the report of the officers and committees for the past six months will be received and new officers elected.



The Paterson Shoe Co.'s Stores

SLIPPERS FOR THE BALL

All the latest styles are to be found in our Stores.

SPECIAL

96 pairs of White and Colored Satin and Kid Slippers; were \$3.00 and \$3.50. Now 75c. up to \$1.50, at the

SHOE EMPORIUM

The Paterson Shoe Co., Ltd.,

Liberal Meeting

—IN—

A. O. U. W. Hall

Yates Street

Friday, Oct. 28, '04.

SPEAKERS:

W. W. B. McINNES, M.P.P.
THE CANDIDATE.
AND OTHERS.

Doors open 7.30. Chair taken at 8.15

for the ensuing term, will be held next Tuesday night.

PERSONAL.

Hon. Chas. Wilson and Oscar Bass, of the Attorney-General's department, have left for England in connection with the appeals to be taken by the province before the Privy Council. They have gone by the Great Northern, and will stop at St. Paul a few days on the way.

H. L. Wilhelm, editor of The Coast, published in Seattle, is in the city. He is accompanied by Mrs. Wilhelm. The November number of The Coast contained a descriptive illustrated article by Herbert Cuthbert upon Victoria.

Fred. Oliver, manager of the local branch of the Dominion Express Company, is taking a holiday. He expects to go to the World's Fair at St. Louis.

Mrs. A. M. Rant, of Atlin, is paying her parents in this city a visit. She expects to spend three months in Victoria before returning North.

J. H. Brownlee arrived from Atlin this morning. He reports that the gold output of that country for the past season will be \$900,000.

The delicate Russian Cossacks eat poultry raw, and have even been known to enjoy the dainty stub of a tallow candle.

Facts Without Frills

7 Roomed Dwelling
Cellar and Attic
Corner Lots 110x120

Garden planted with fruit trees, excellent soil, ten minutes' walk from train car line.

Only \$1,800

Money to Loan.
Fire Insurance Written.
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P. R. Brown Co., Ltd
30 BROAD ST.

The delicate Russian Cossacks eat poultry raw, and have even been known to enjoy the dainty stub of a tallow candle.



Prepare for the Ball

We invite your inspection of our choice stock of accessories for the coming ball. Our showing in these lines is sure to appeal to your good sense and judgment. Our prices are right. Our styles are correct. Our sales are assured if you will kindly inspect our offerings.

Ladies' Fancy Hose
Ladies' Evening Gloves
Ladies' Fans
Ladies' Capes and Wraps
Ladies' Lace Handkerchiefs
Ladies' Hair Ornaments and Combs

Dressmaking Department Under Management of Miss M. P. Cochrane. Style and Fit Correct. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

The Hutcheson Co., Ltd., Victoria, B. C.

Something About Razors and Shaving Outfits

Try our new "CUTWELL" RAZOR. We warrant it. Shell Razor Straps that put on the very finest edge. Soaps, Brushes, etc., all of the best quality. If you want a good outfit, we can supply you at

Fox's Cutlery Store, 78 Government St.

A GREAT BARGAIN

Lot for Sale

On Cadboro Bay Road

Splendid location. Cement sidewalk.

\$550.00 Cash, Balance

\$16.00 per Month

Without interest, in the Victoria Building Society.

SWINERTON & ODDY,
102 GOVERNMENT ST.

CLOSING OUT SALE

Having decided to discontinue the following lines, we offer them at prices below cost, in order to CLEAR them out:

Golf Goods, Footballs,
Striking Bags, Boxing
Gloves, Basketballs, etc.

A splendid opportunity to get goods in above lines at your own prices.

M. W. Waitt & Co., Ltd
44 GOVERNMENT ST.

DRIVE AWAY THE BLUES

During the long winter evenings by having one of our

LITTLE BEAUTY

Columbia

Gramophones

In the House.

THE PEEPLESS ENTERTAINER.

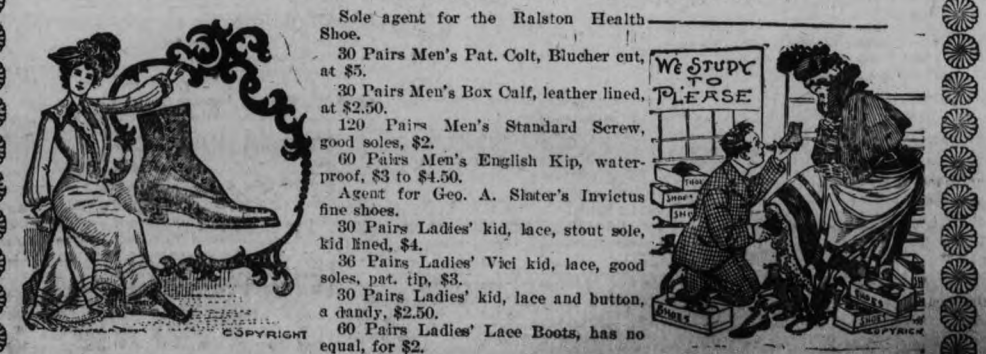
Price \$12.00

FLETCHER BROS.

Boots AND Shoes

For Fall and Winter Wear, With Waterproof Soles

We've got about 12 dozen pairs of Men's, Ladies', Misses', and Boys' Boots and Shoes that we want to sell quick. We got them at a bargain; the prices are very low to enable them to move.



Sole agent for the Ralston Health Shoe.

30 Pairs Men's Pat. Colt, Blucher cut, at \$5.
30 Pairs Men's Box Calf, leather lined, at \$2.50.
120 Pairs Men's Standard Screw, good soles, \$2.
60 Pairs Men's English Kip, waterproof, \$3 to \$4.50.
Agent for Geo. A. Slater's Invictus fine shoes.
30 Pairs Ladies' kid, lace, stout sole, kid lined, \$4.
36 Pairs Ladies' Vici kid, lace, good soles, pat. tip, \$3.
30 Pairs Ladies' kid, lace and button, a dandy, \$2.50.
60 Pairs Ladies' Lace Boots, has no equal, for \$2.

We are giving some great values for the next ten days for cash. Every lady in town is praising our Fall Shoes. Come, see what's what in Footwear.

JAMES MAYNARD
85 Douglas Street, Oddfellows' Block.

Log Cabin Brand PORK AND BEANS

Plain or with Tomato Sauce.

3 Two-Pound Tins, 25 cents
Mowat's Grocery,

77 YATES STREET.

FREE SILVERWARE WITH EVERY SALE.

LIBERAL MEETING AT COLQUITZ HALL

GOOD ATTENDANCE AND CAPITAL ADDRESSES

Ralph Smith and Rev. Elliott S. Rowe
the Principal Speakers of
Evening.

Two excellent addresses on Liberal policy were given by Ralph Smith and Rev. Elliott S. Rowe in Colquitz hall last evening. There were other speakers, but the principal part of the time of the evening was occupied by those mentioned. The meeting was a very successful one, it having been well attended, and the ladies as usual made no small preparation for the occasion by providing plenty of refreshments.

J. F. Chandler occupied the chair. In opening he called attention to the era of depression during the latter years of the Conservative regime. He would transgress on the regular privileges of the chair to call attention to a point which had been overlooked by all the speakers to date, and that was the bankruptcy of Sir John A. Macdonald had worried himself about this, but never succeeded. Then Sir John Thompson tried it and failed. Afterwards the British Columbia government attempted through its different heads to secure the law. Various Premiers of the province undertook the task, but it remained for Premier McBride to wear a smile, and why? When Sir Wilfrid Laurier assumed power he gathered about him his colleagues, with the result that a British preference policy was framed, the agriculturalists were taken into consideration, and in a short time general prosperity was brought to the country. (Applause.)

J. S. YATES.

Mr. Yates had but a few minutes to speak, and took as his subject "Wolley." What he was, what he is and what will be he? Mr. Wolley was a great hunter. He wrote a book and he is a good fighter. Dealing with Mr. Wolley's platform Mr. Yates took up the question of better terms, in which he showed that Mr. Wolley, Mr. Smith and all were one on that subject.

Mr. Wolley had touched on the Yukon administration very lightly, and the speaker disputed the statements made by the Conservative candidate. The Liberal government has been in power eight years and yet not a charge of corruption against its members had been made.

HENRY TANNER, M.P.P.

Mr. Tanner, who was next called, said Mr. Smith had made a good record and he prophesied that the latter would poll the largest vote on November 3rd ever obtained in the province. Briefly the speaker called attention to the wave of prosperity which had swept the country since the advent of the Laurier government. He did not claim that the Liberals brought about those conditions, but by their policy the development of trade was made possible.

Referring to the meeting of Mr. Hawthornthwaite, Mr. Tanner mentioned some of the charges made by that Socialist against Mr. Smith and dealt briefly with them. It was stated that the Liberals had never done anything for the farmers. It would be cowardly to let this go by uncontradicted. In refutation to the statement he mentioned among other things the proposed exemption from taxation of improvements of agricultural

Wood's Phospholine

The Great English Remedy, is an old, well established, and reliable preparation. Has been prescribed and used over 40 years. All druggists in the Dominion of Canada sell and recommend it as being the only medicine of its kind.

gives universal satisfaction. It promptly and permanently cures all forms of Nervous Weakness, Emaciation, Spasmodic Tremors, Impotency, and all effects of abuse or excesses; the excessive use of Tobacco, Opium or Stimulants, Menstrual and Brain Worry, that which lead to Indigestion, Insanity, Consumption and an Early Grave. Price \$1.00 per package or six for \$5. One will please, etc. will cure. Send for free pamphlet. Address The Wood Company, Windsor, Ont., Canada. Wood's Phospholine is sold in Victoria by all respectable druggists.

THE ATTACK ON FISHING FLEET

SHELLING OF BOATS WAS A DELIBERATE ACT

Opinion of Correspondent of the London Times, Who Has Been Inquiring Into Affair.

London, Oct. 26.—A dispatch from Hull to the Times says the correspondent as the result of his investigations is of the opinion that the attack on the British trawlers by the Russian Baltic squadron was a deliberate act, perpetrated with the knowledge of its character.

The correspondent argues that the fact that the first ships of the squadron steamed by disposal of the action that the Russian officers had an attack of nervousness, and then contends that ships manned by Finns could not have mistaken trawlers for anything but fishing boats.

"Besides," the correspondent says, "such excuses as have been advanced on behalf of the Russians do not even allege ignorance. The suggestion is made of some mistake or a menacing movement by the trawlers. The thing was from more than one ship and was commanded and stopped by orders."

The correspondent minutely details the injuries inflicted upon the trawlers and asserts that "every shot was about 2 1/2 inches in diameter at the point of entry, evidently bullets from machine guns, whilst the trawlers also were struck by bursting shells of which a skipper picked up fragments. The Moulmein had a hole six feet fifteen inches long and eight inches wide at the point of entry, evidently made by a shell."

"It is wonderful that the Moulmein and the Mino escaped the fate of the Grana, for the Russian gunners made first-rate practice and must be complimented on their marksmanship. At the same time one cannot swallow the yarn that they were paralyzed by terror or that darkness prevented them from distinguishing the vessels they were firing at."

Finally, the correspondent contends: "The whole affair is compatible with the idea of a drunken commander yielding to the temptation of having a little fun among British fishermen, who were nothing more than peasants in the eyes of a well-born Russian, and, according to the ideas of a Russian officer, especially one under the influence of vodka or champagne a few roubles would settle the killing of a few poor brutes of peasants."

To Protect Trawlers.

London, Oct. 25.—The Admiralty is understood to be taking measures for the protection of the British trawlers in the Bay of Biscay. Besides notifying St. Petersburg of the presence of trawlers there, it is thought probable that a warship may be dispatched from Gibraltar to watch over the fishermen.

The Admiralty tonight issued the following: "On receipt, on October 24th, of the news of the North Sea tragedy, preliminary orders for support and co-operation were issued as a measure of precaution from the Admiralty to the Channel, Mediterranean and Home fleet."

THE HAGUE CONFERENCE.

President Roosevelt Has Sent Note Looking to a Reconvening of Tribunal.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 25.—Acting Secretary of State Adee to-day dispatched a note looking to a reconvening of the Hague conference. This is an invitation from the President of the United States to the signatory powers of the original Hague treaty to come together again for the purpose of broadening and strengthening the original convention, and especially to consider means to further ameliorate the horrors of modern warfare, and to conserve and extend the rights of neutral commerce on the high seas.

In addition to the signatory powers the invitation goes to four of the south and central American republics, which have signed an earnest desire to adhere to the Hague treaty, which have so far been prevented from doing so by the singular omission of a general clause usual in such treaties, allowing powers to adhere to the articles of the treaty upon their own application.

The note is directed to the American ambassadors and ministers abroad with instructions to sound the governments to which they are accredited, and to extend President Roosevelt's invitation in such terms as they see fit. While the President has in his invitation suggested the Hague as a proper meeting place for the conference, a majority of the powers must determine that as well as the date of the meeting.

THE BEST OF EVERYTHING

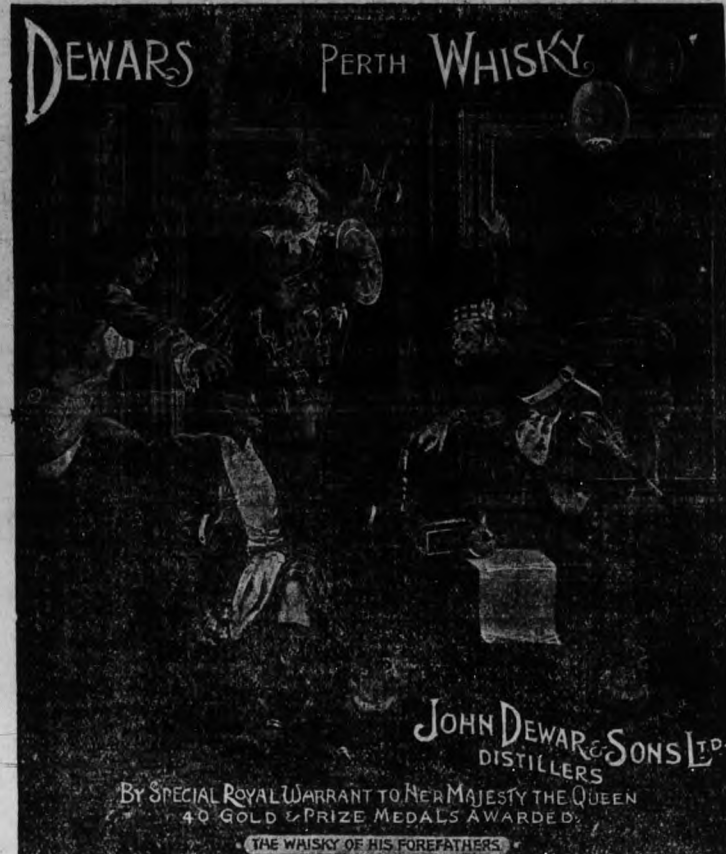
is the motto of the North-Western Line. Its limited trains are models of perfection, and it is a pleasure to travel between Minneapolis, St. Paul and Chicago on the famous North-Western Limited. See that your ticket reads via the North-Western Line.

So devoted was a young Milan musician to practicing on the cello that the constant pressure of the instrument on his leg led to bone disease. The limb had to be amputated, and death resulted from the shock.

First Aid in the Home

For the home there is no other "first aid" so sure as Pond's Extract—the old family doctor. Emergency hostilities and value for its ability to stop bleeding, soothe inflammation and soothe pain. Every family medicine chest should contain its bottle of Pond's Extract.

Sold only in sealed bottles under the wrapper. ACCEPT NO SUBSTITUTE.



HUDSON'S BAY CO.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR
B. C.

Bargains This Week

60 pr. Men's Vici Kid Lace Boots, heavy Goodyear welt soles, \$4.00; this week \$2.90
30 pr. Men's Lappa Calf and Box Kip, good working boots; this week \$2.50
60 pr. Boys' Buff Box Kip and Box Calf Boots; this week \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$1.75

120 pr. Youths' (sizes 11-13) Buff Box Kip and Box Calf Boots; this week \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.50
30 pr. Misses' Dongola Kid and Box Calf School Boots; this week \$1.50
30 pr. Child's Box Calf Button or Lace Boots, sizes 5 to 10 1/2; excellent winter boots 75c and \$1.00

WATSON'S SHOE STORE
65 YATES STREET

CANADIAN NOTES.

Fire at Winnipeg—Damage \$20,000—Four Men Injured.

Winnipeg, Oct. 25.—Fire to-night destroyed the premises of the Winnipeg Casket Company, coffin manufacturers in the northwestern part of the city. There were no hydrants within half a mile of the building, which was fortunately isolated. The loss is \$20,000. Insurance small.

Ordered Re-Sale.

Toronto, Oct. 25.—Justice MacMahon has ordered the re-sale by public auction of the Canada Woolen Mills Company, which was recently bought in by W. T. Long, of Hamilton. G. F. Benson, a large creditor, claimed that the sale was irregular and contested it. Long, who was inspector of the estate, it was claimed, took advantage of his position to bid for the property, which he obtained for \$253,000.

Painted by Masked Men.

Kingston, Oct. 25.—During the night negro students at the Queen's Medical College were stripped and their backs painted by masked men, who had taken them from their boarding houses and carried them to the medical college. It was said the men were too fresh.

Accident on Farm.

St. Thomas, Oct. 25.—A pile of rails on the farm of Alex. McMurchie, Clearwater, fell yesterday. George Hendry was knocked unconscious, his head was badly cut and his shoulders almost ground into pulp. Henry Scott received a deep cut on his head and had his leg broken in two places. John McFarlane received a scalp wound, and W. Ferguson had his shoulders, head and back injured.

Nominations.

Montreal, Oct. 25.—Yesterday Solicitor-General Lemieux was nominated by the Liberals and A. Beaudry by the Conservatives for Gaspé County. At Hochester the Liberals yesterday nominated Dr. Vallancourt for the House of Commons.

NO DIFFERENCE.

No distinction is made as to the kind of Piles that Dr. Leonhardt's Hem-Roid cures.

The names Internal, External, Bleeding, Blind, Itching, Suppurating, etc., are simply names of the different stages through which every case will pass if it continues long enough.

Piles are caused by congestion or stagnation of blood in the lower bowel, and it takes an internal remedy to remove the cause.

Dr. Leonhardt's Hem-Roid is a tablet taken internally. It is a permanent cure and no case of Piles has ever been found it failed to cure. Money back if it does.

A guarantee with every package. Price \$1.00 at any druggist's, or The Wilson-Flye Co., Limited Niagara Falls, Ont.

The Bedlin Omnibus Company, finding that the hats used for horses are unsuitable where horses are driven side by side, has introduced sunshades on its line to protect its horses. These sunshades consist of a wire frame work covered with canvas, and are fastened to the harness.

Only one-fifth of the boys of India go to school, and only one-fiftieth of the girls.

AN ACTOR'S DEATHS.

German Who Plays the Part of Villain Has "Died" More Than a Thousand Times.

No one could accuse Herr Ludovic Barnay, the famous German actor of villains, of not knowing how to die, says the Columbus Dispatch. His experience in this branch of the theatrical industry is in extent without parallel. That vice might fall in the end and virtue triumph, and the final curtain descend on the fair music of a gallery's hearty congratulations and best wishes, the German Abingdon is "alive to tell the tale" that he has performed no less than 1,129 death scenes. According to his recently published memoirs, the classification table of his wholesale decease is as follows:

Committed suicide, 314 times; died of heart disease, 192; poisoned, 109; been assassinated, 100; beaten to death, 90; stabbed, 61; died a natural death, 55; killed by lightning, 51; executed, 33; drowned, 22; total, 1,089 times.

This leaves thirty-one deaths yet to be accounted for. No doubt these resulted from being toppled over the cliffs "in pale moonlight" by the under villain who had not received his legal share of the "swag," and the mere thought of such deceits has made the actor too giddy to record them.

As a cheerful set-off against this awful total of fatality, Herr Barnay gives it out that he has been married 1,171 times, which leaves him as many as fifty-one wives who are not widows.

Medicines Loaded With Alcohol

Think of It! The Danger You Run—Drink Habit Is Easily Acquired, but Hard to Cure.

Careful analysis shows that many so-called tonics contain little else but whiskey—the rankest, poorest kind of whiskey.

You may unconsciously be using an alcoholic liquid remedy. Some member of your family may be doing so. Your duty is plain: stop it at once.

The test of a tonic is the permanency of its cure. To become strong, you must build up the blood—alcohol weakens it. You must increase your nerve force—alcohol steadily devours it.

Give up the liquid tonic before you become its slave. The true medicine for the run-down, depressed and nervous is Ferrozene. It is nothing but concentrated cure in tablet form. It stimulates the appetite, aids digestion, fills the blood with iron, builds up in nature's way. Never known to fail.

Whether weak from worry, overwork, thin blood or ill-nourished nerves, Ferrozene will quickly make you well. It is safe and harmless, undoubtedly the best tonic and rebuilding medicine made. We recommend you to use Ferrozene if in poor health.

Ferrozene, known as the great food-tonic, costs 50c per box, or six boxes for \$2.50, at all dealers, or by mail from N. C. Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont., and Hartford, Conn., U.S.A.

"Grand Prix"

Highest Possible Award
at the St. Louis Exposition,
1904, Won by

DEWAR'S
SCOTCH
WHISKY

SOLE AGENTS FOR
B. C.

future any man found selling or buying a woman will be banished to the Siberian mines for life.

EARLY MARRIAGES AND SUCCESS.

We are used to look grave when a young man takes a wife unto himself with what seems to us to be undue precipitation, and if presently we see a young family growing punctually up around him maybe we wag our heads a bit and say it was a pity that young Buxton did not wait until he had got a round or two further up the ladder. We say we don't like to see a likely young fellow overweighted at the start, and we know of men of promise who incurred domestic blessings so early in life and in such numbers that all their lives they never did better than to stagger on under their load. We say they never had a chance to get where they belonged, and we fear it is going to be so with that young Buxton.

But if Buxton has got his start and seems to be the right sort, and if that demure young Lucy seems to have some hard sense and due constancy in whatever disguise, under her ribbons and muslin, let's not croak unduly nor forecast a lot of boggy troubles that are not actually in sight. Keeping body and soul together is not quite so desperately complicated a task as some of us have grown to think it. Lots of people don't starve to death.—Metropolitan Magazine.

NO BETTER FOOD THAN THESE.

The reputation of Clark's Delicious Pork and Beans is the result of their excellence. Sold plain or with Chili or Tomato Sauce. W. Clarke, manufacturer, Montreal.



An Improvement on Nature.

Nature gives us fruit to keep us healthy. But fruit can't bring back health after we lose it. It takes something more effective than fresh fruit to cure Stomach, Liver and Kidney Diseases.

Fruit-a-lives
or Fruit Liver Tablets

are fruit juices in tablet form. We improve on nature by our secret process. By it, we so change the medicinal action of the fruit, that "Fruit-a-lives" are rendered effective enough to cure Constipation, Biliousness, Torpid Liver, Indigestion and Sick Kidneys.

If you want to be rid of these troubles, ask your druggist for a box of "Fruit-a-lives." They never fail. 50c a box.

FRUITATIVES, Limited, OTTAWA.

Candidates in the Field for the Federal Elections.

ONTARIO.			INDEPENDENT.
Algona East	A. B. Liberal.	CONSERVATIVE.	
Algonia West	A. E. Dymont.	H. B. Turner.	
Brantford	J. J. Kenne.	C. A. Boyce.	
Brockville	J. W. Nicholson.	J. A. McDow.	M. K. Halloran.
Bruce, North	C. B. Heyd.	W. F. Cockshutt.	
Bruce, South	D. Deserrière.	J. Culbert.	
Carleton	J. E. Campbell.	J. J. Donnelly.	
Dundas	P. H. MacKenzie.	E. Kidd.	
Durham	J. E. Caldwell.	J. H. Broder.	
Edlin, East	Dr. T. F. Chas. Smith.	A. A. Broder.	
Edlin, West	A. B. Aylesworth.	H. A. Ward.	
Essex, North	W. L. Hepburn.	W. B. Ingram.	J. Abel Robinson.
Essex, South	R. F. Sutherland.	W. A. Mackay.	
Frontenac	A. H. Clarke.	J. W. Hanna.	
Glengarry	J. E. Salsbery.	L. Wigie.	
Greenville	J. T. Schell.	D. R. McDonald.	
Grey, East	C. W. Hartshorn.	L. Charbonneau.	
Grey, North	W. P. Telford.	P. B. Henderson.	
Halifax	H. H. Miller.	T. I. Thompson.	
Hamilton, East	D. T. Thompson.	C. McKinnon.	
Hamilton, West	J. S. Leach.	F. T. Lalor.	
Hastings, East	J. M. Eastwood.	E. C. Bruce.	
Hastings, West	A. Zimmerman.	S. Barker.	
Huron, East	J. E. Leroux.	H. Northrup.	
Huron, West	B. O. Lott.	E. G. Porter.	
Kent, East	P. Macdonald.	Dr. T. Chisholm.	
Kent, West	E. Frazer.	B. J. Gunn.	
Kingston	R. Holmes.	E. N. Lewis.	
Laurelton, East	D. A. Gordon.	B. Wilson.	
Laurelton, West	G. Stephens.	H. S. Clements.	
Leeds	W. Harty.	J. Smith.	
Lincoln	John Cowan.	E. E. Armstrong.	
London	T. G. Johnston.	James Clancy.	
Middlesex, East	J. A. Caldwell.	J. A. Crawford.	
Middlesex, West	Dr. A. W. Dwyer.	L. Haggart.	
Muskoka	W. J. Gibson.	G. Taylor.	
N. York	H. Knoch.	D. Brown.	
Norfolk	E. Lovelace.	E. A. Lancaster.	
Northumberland, East	Hon. C. S. Hyman.	P. Elson.	
Northumberland, West	J. M. McEvoy.	D. D. Drummond.	
Ontario, North	H. Boston.	G. Stewart.	
Ontario, South	W. S. Calvert.	W. Wright.	
Ottawa	D. Marshall.	J. B. Block.	
Oxford, North	C. C. Nicolson.	E. Cochran.	
Oxford, South	H. B. Donly.	E. A. Proctor.	
Perth	J. H. Douglas.	Peter Christie.	
Perth, North	J. A. McCall.	T. Birkett.	
Peterboro', East	G. D. Grant.	R. E. Stevenson.	
Peterboro', West	W. Ross.	J. G. Wallace.	
Prescott	Hon. N. A. Belcourt.	J. C. Henderson.	
Renfrew, North	R. B. Stewart.	Dr. J. Macleod.	
Renfrew, South	Hon. J. Sutherland.	A. S. Saxsmith.	
Rimouski	M. S. Schell.	J. Kendry.	
Simcoe, East	R. E. J. Watson.	G. O.	
Simcoe, North	W. E. Milner.	Hon. P. White.	
Simcoe, South	J. P. Mabse.	J. E. Askwith.	
St. Catharines	C. H. McIntyre.	W. H. Bennett.	
St. Catharines, North	J. Finlay.	A. J. Curry.	L. G. McCarthy.
St. Catharines, South	R. R. Hall.	H. Bennett.	
St. Catharines, West	E. Proulx.	B. A. Pringle.	
St. Catharines, East	G. N. Ross.		
St. Catharines, South	T. Mackie.		
St. Catharines, West	A. A. Wright.		
St. Catharines, East	N. Wilson.		
St. Catharines, South	R. D. Gunn.		
St. Catharines, North	C. C. Henry.		
St. Catharines, West	B. Smith.		
St. Catharines, East	James Connors.		
St. Catharines, South	G. T. Marks.		
St. Catharines, North	F. Clark.		
St. Catharines, West	A. E. Kemp.		
St. Catharines, East	Hon. G. E. Foster.		
St. Catharines, South	E. B. Osler.		
St. Catharines, North	S. Hughes.		
St. Catharines, West	E. E. Seagram.		
St. Catharines, East	G. A. Ward.		
St. Catharines, South	W. Upper.		
St. Catharines, North	John McGowan.		
St. Catharines, West	E. D. Smith.		
St. Catharines, East	F. H. Pugsley.		
St. Catharines, South	W. M. McKeown.		
St. Catharines, North	W. F. Maclean.		
St. Catharines, West			
St. Catharines, East			
St. Catharines, South			
St. Catharines, North			
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St. Catharines, West			
St. Catharines, East			
St. Catharines, South			
St. Catharines, North			
St. Catharines, West			
St. Catharines, East			

ARGENTEAU.	LIBERAL.	CONSERVATIVE.	INDEPENDENT.
Bagot.	T. Chabert.	G. H. Perry.	
Beauce.	J. E. Marcl.		
Beauport.	H. S. Beland.	Dr. Cloutier.	
Bellevue.	O. E. Talbot.	J. H. Bergeron.	
Berthier.	J. E. Archambault.	J. Fradette.	
Bonaventure.	C. Marcl.	M. A. Ferland.	
Brouville.	C. Don.	E. Ouellet.	
Chambly-Vercheres.	V. Geoffrion.	J. E. Archambault.	
Champlain.	J. A. Rousseau.	Dr. F. A. Marcotte.	
Charlevoix.	E. McGowan.	Forget.	
Chateaugay.	E. Savard.	Geo. Bryson.	
Chicoutimi-Saguenay.	J. A. Lane.	J. B. Morin.	J. Girard.
Coteau.	L. Levesque.		
Dorchester.	E. Levesque.	Dr. Courral.	
Drummond-Artha.	L. A. Rivet.		
Gaspé.	W. S. MacLaren.	Dr. Bernard.	
Hochelaga.	L. J. Lette.	R. N. Welsh.	
Huntingdon.	A. Dubue.	C. R. Kups.	
Jacques Cartier.	E. Lapointe.	M. Caron.	A. D. Cameron.
Joliette.	H. Borrasse.	J. Leonard.	M. Gauthier.
Kamouraska.	L. Desnoes.	Dr. E. Paquet.	
Labelle.	C. Laurier.		
Lafontaine.	C. Paquette.		
L'Assomption.	C. Demers.		
Laval.	O. Carboneau.		
Levis.	E. Fortier.		
L'Islet.	H. B. Frodon.		
Lochbriere.	H. Mayrand.	J. A. Comeau.	
Madeline.	G. Turcot.	L. J. Frechette.	
Maskinonge.	H. B. Frodon.	T. C. Comeau.	
Megantic.	F. O. Dugas.	J. E. Marlon.	
Melchington.	A. Levesque.	H. Price.	
Montcalm.	G.ARENT.	C. Cagnan.	
Montclair.	D. Gallier.	M. Morrison.	
Montreal, St. Antoine.	Peter Lyall.	H. B. Ames.	
Montreal, St. James.	H. Gervais.		
Montreal, St. Law.	A. Bickerton.	Campbell Lane.	G. A. Farnes.
Montreal, St. Mary's.	C. Fitch.		Halley.
N. B.	Hon. R. Borden.	G. L. Levesque.	
Pontiac.	Fred. Hodgins.	G. Brabazon.	
Portneuf.	M. S. Delisle.	E. R. Pepin.	Gaboury.
Quebec, Centre.	Dr. W. A. Verge.		
Quebec, East.	Sir W. Laurier.		
Quebec, West.	W. Power.	Stanford.	
Quebec County.	Hon. C. Fitzpatrick.		
Richelieu.	A. Brunau.		
Richmond-Wolfe.	E. W. Tobin.	M. O'Bready.	
Rimouski.	A. Ross.		
Rochester.	Hon. W. Brodeur.	A. A. Nadeau.	
St. Hyacinthe.	A. M. Beuparlant.	L. B. Tache.	
St. John's-Berville.	P. Demers.	J. Lavole.	
Stamford.	M. Perceps.	J. L. Gauthier.	
Sherbrooke.	C. C. Knight.	Dr. A. N. Worthington.	
Soulanges.	A. Bourbonnais.	Dr. Sequin.	
Stamford.	H. H. Levesque.	H. L. Gauthier.	
Témiscouata.	C. A. Gauvreau.	Grandbois.	
Terrebonne.	S. Desjardins.	B. Nantel.	
Three Rivers, St. Maurice.	J. Bureau.	L. L. Duplessis.	
Two Mountains.	J. A. C. Ethier.	G. N. Fauteux.	
Valdieu.	H. S. Harwood.	F. de St. A. Bastien.	
Vaudreuil.	O. Gladi.	F. Pelletier.	
Yamaska.			

NOVA SCOTIA.			
	LIBERAL.	CONSERVATIVE.	INDEPENDENT.
Annapolis.	S. W. Pickup.	L. B. Sharfer.	
Antigonish.	C. F. McIsaac.	H. Cameron.	
Cape Breton.	D. D. McKennie.	J. McCormick.	S. B. McNell.
Victoria.	J. A. McLean.	S. E. Gourie.	
Cape Breton, South.	Hon. F. A. Law.	S. T. Rogers.	
Colchester.	H. J. Logan.	A. C. Grierson.	
Cumberland.	A. J. S. Copp.	J. Wells.	
Digby.	D. J. Sinclair.	B. L. Borden.	
Halifax.	W. Roche.	B. L. Borden.	
Halifax.	M. Carney.	J. C. O'Griffin.	
Halifax.	D. J. Sinclair.	H. A. H. Hays.	
Inverness.	A. A. McEwen.	J. H. Jamieson.	
King's.	Sir E. W. Borden.	P. Innes.	
Lunenburg.	A. E. McLean.	C. E. Ritchie.	
Pictou.	E. M. McDonald.	A. C. Bell.	
Richmond.	D. Finlayson.	J. A. Gilles.	
Richmond.	Hon. W. Field.	E. Kitchie.	
St. John's.	B. H. Law.	T. B. Corning.	

NEW BRUNSWICK.			
	LIBERAL.	CONSERVATIVE.	
Carlton	F. B. Carvell	F. H. Hale	
Charlotte	D. Gilmour	G. W. Ganong	
Gloucester	O. F. Funn	G. V. McNeary	
Kent	O. J. Leblanc	G. V. McNeary	
King's and Albert	A. S. White	G. W. Fowler	
Northumberland	W. S. Reid	J. Robinson	
Beaufort	James Reid	W. A. Mott	
St. John City	R. O. Brien	J. W. Daniel	
St. John City & County	H. McKeown	J. Leighton	
Sumby and Queen's	H. H. H.	D. D. Wilmut	
Victoria	Hon. John Costigan	Sheriff Tibit	
Westmoreland	Hon. H. R. Emmerson	A. B. Powell	
York	A. Gibson	O. Crockett	

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

	LIBERAL.	CONSERVATIVE.	INDEPENDENT.
King's	J. J. Hughes	J. McLean	
Prince	W. W. Richards	A. A. Letungny	
Queen's	O. B. W.	A. A. Letungny	
	C. F. Prowse	T. A. McLean	

MANITOBA.			
	LIBERAL.	CONSERVATIVE.	INDEPENDENT.
Brandon	Hon. Clifford Sifton.	J. A. Heron	T. L. Richardson
Winnipeg	W. B. Egan	J. A. Evans	A. W. Puttee.
Souris	George Patterson.	Dr. Schaffer	
Selkirk	R. J. Jackson.	W. J. McManis.	
Neepawa	Hon. T. Greenway	W. H. Sharp	
Portage La Prairie.	J. Crawford	N. Boyd	
St. Paulin.	A. Burrows	G. C. Macdonald	
Manitowish	S. L. Head.	Dr. W. J. Roche	
Provencher	E. E. Cyr.	A. C. La Riviere	

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.			
	LIBERAL.	CONSERVATIVE.	INDEPENDENT.
Alberta.	M. Macdonald.		
Qu'Appelle.	L. Thompson.	H. S. Lake.	
Assiniboia, East.	J. A. Gault.	E. Bingham.	
Assiniboia, West.	Walter Scott.	G. W. Annable.	
Saskatoon.	J. A. Stewart.	L. A. J. Stewart.	
St. Albans.	P. Talbot.	O. Bush.	Col. McGeogreg.
Edmonton.	Frank Oliver.	M. Macanette.	
Waskesewan.	J. A. Gault.	Wm. A. McKay.	
Humbolt.	A. G. Adamson.	C. Craig.	

Porton.	Dr. Coll.	Arks	BRITISH COLUMBIA.		
			LIBERAL.	CONSERVATIVE.	INDEPENDENT.
Comox-Atlin.	W. A. Sloan.		W. Manson.		
Kootenay.	W. A. Gailther.		H. M. Mackintosh.		J. A. Baker.
Nanaimo.	R. Smith.		W. H. Hastings.		
New Westminster.	B. Kennedy.		C. J. D. Taylor.		T. T. Mortimer, J.
Vancouver City.	R. G. Macpherson.		B. Ellis.		McGreer.
					J. C. Watters.
Victoria.	G. Riley.		E. G. Prior.		
Yale-Cariboo.	D. Ross.		C. Burrill.		

Do not forget that from 1896 to 1903, under Liberal government, the trade of Canada has increased from \$239,025,360 to \$467,064,685. Do you want to check the progress of the Dominion? A vote for Col. Prior will mean that you do.

PROVINCIAL NEWS.

GREENWOOD.

The trial of Joshua Bell, a colored man, charged with the murder of Annie Allan, also colored, in Phoenix on August 12th last, closed on Thursday afternoon, having been in progress four days. The jury returned a verdict of guilty, with a strong recommendation to mercy. Chief Justice Hunter passed sentence of death, the execution being fixed for January 13th. The only close at hand eye witness of the tragedy was Annie Swan. She told of the conversation and events that led up to the tragedy. Annie Allan attempted to escape, of Joshua Bell's stabbing her to the heart as she lay on the ground. Other witnesses told of having heard Bell threaten he would kill Annie Allan did she persist in her refusal to marry him, and the accused confessed that only a short time before her death she had again refused. The story told by the prisoner in his own defence was that the woman's death was the accidental result of a playful struggle for the possession of his pocket knife. He alleged that the knife was in the hand of Annie Allan at the time, and that she accidentally in the struggle stabbed herself to the heart. Medical testimony was submitted to show that the fatal blow was struck from above the deceased, and could not have been inflicted, from its very nature, by her own hand. It transpired during the trial that Bell had shot and killed a man named Montana, neither of whom had died, in one instance being acquitted, in the other being convicted with a short sentence.

NELSON

William Brockman, barrister of London, who is the chairman of the London and Ajax Mines, has been spending a few days in the Kootenays. It is stated that his visit was for the purpose of looking after the construction of the zinc enriching plant which the company is constructing at Rosebery. Contractor Koch has the frame of the enriching plant completed, and the sides are now being boarded in and the work is being energetically pushed. It is said that the company will be able to complete the plant as soon as possible.

J. C. Kirkpatrick, who has been prospecting in the Lardeau since 1895, and who makes his headquarters at present in Ferguson, is in town enjoying a few days rest. His faith in the Lardeau, he says, grows stronger with each year and he is certain that he will eventually find moderate fortune in one of the many rich lodes of that section. Mr. Kirkpatrick is interested in the Union Jack, the Glooscap and Kootenay groups and several others, which are located within a radius of two miles of Five-Mile, where is situated the big combination mill of the Ferguson Mines, Limited. The ore in the properties in which he is interested, he says, is of the same character as that taken from the Silver King and that the gold which is being reduced at the combination mill of the company. Now that the cheap and efficient method has been found for the reduction of the ores on the ground, other mills will be erected



Miss Rose Peterson, Secretary Parkdale Tennis Club, Chicago, from experience advises all young girls who have pains and sickness peculiar to their sex, to use Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

How many beautiful young girls develop into worn, listless and hopeless women, simply because sufficient attention has not been paid to their physical development. No woman is exempt from physical weakness and periodical pain, and young girls just budding into womanhood should be carefully guided physically as well as morally. Another woman.

Miss Hannah E. Mershon, Collinswood, N.J., says:
 "I thought I would write and tell you that, by following your kind advice, I feel like a new person. I was always thin and delicate, and so weak that I could hardly do anything. Mer-

"I tried a bottle of your **Vegetable Compound** and began to feel better right away. I continued its use, and am now well and strong, and menstruate regularly. I cannot say enough for what your medicine did for me. — \$5000 forfeit if original of above letter proves genuineness cannot be produced.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will cure any woman in the land who suffers from womb troubles, inflammation of the ovaries, and kidney trouble.

"Progress" Guarantee

Every clothier selling "PROGRESS" Brand Clothing, is authorized to guarantee each garment, bearing the "PROGRESS" label, to be free from imperfections in material and workmanship—to be sewed with pure dye silk—tailored by skilled workmen—and made of dependable cloth, thoroughly sponged and shrunk

Should any "Progress" garment prove not as represented—the money paid for same will be refunded

Sold by Leading Clothiers
Throughout Canada

The advertisement is framed by four identical logos in the corners. Each logo is a square with a decorative border. Inside, there is a stylized illustration of a man in a suit and hat walking up a set of stairs. Below the illustration, the text reads "MONTREAL CANADA" and "PROGRESS" in a stylized font.

Shorthand in 20 Lessons

FIRST LESSON FREE.

Absolutely most complete and up-to-date methods. LESSONS BY MAIL EXCLUSIVELY. No interference with regular occupation; no difficulties; everything simple and clear. Indorsed by boards of education and leading newspapers. Thousands of graduates.

Department 25, Campaign of Education,

211 Townsend Building, New York.


**Plumbing and
Sewer Connection**

If you want a first-class job of
**Sanitary Plumbing
and Sewerage**

Which will do credit to your homes, call
on the undersigned for a tender.

A. SHERET,
TEL. 1120. 102 FORT ST.

Superior
To All Others



E. B. EDDY'S
Latest Improved
Indurated Fibre Ware
Tubs, Pails, Etc.

For Sale By All First Class Dealers
Give it a trial and you'll never go back
to the old wooden ware.
INSIST ON GETTING EDDY'S
James Mitchell, Agent for
B. C.

BLANKETS, UMBRELLAS,
UNDERWEAR, GLOVES, ETC. are

SEASONABLE GOODS

Sort up From Our Stock.

J. PIERCY & CO.,
Wholesale Dry Goods. Victoria, B. C.

We Carry the Best Selection of
**Lawn Mowers, Garden Hose
and Poultry Netting**
Call and Get Prices.
Nicholles & Renouf, Ltd.
Corner Yates and Broad Sts.,
Victoria, B. C.

St. Margaret's College, Toronto



**A High Class Residential
School for Girls**

Mrs. GEORGE DICKSON, GEORGE DICKSON, M.A.
Lady Principal Director, 144 Principal
Upper Canada College, Toronto

SANTAL-MIDY

Standard remedy for Blood,
Gonorrhea and Runnings
IN 48 HOURS. Cures Kid-
ney and Bladder Troubles.



PATENTS

Procured in all countries.
Searches of the records carefully made
and reports given. Call or write for
formation.

TRADE MARKS AND COPYRIGHTS

ROWLAND BRITTON

Mechanical Engineer and Patent Attorney
Room 1, Fairfield Block, Grosvenor
(Near Post Office).

Guaranteed Hot Water Bottles

We have a 2-quart hot water bottle, made of best quality rubber, which we guarantee to be absolutely satisfactory. We exchange any in which flaw is found.

The price is \$1.50 each. We also have other sizes and prices.

John Cochrane,

CHEMIST,

N. W. Cor. Yates and Douglas Streets.

W. JONES

DOM. GOVT. AUCTIONEER.

Owing to our having rented to the FEDERAL GOVERNMENT for Election purposes our SALEROOM, KNOWN AS THE OLD CHURCH, corner of Broad street and Pandora street, WE MUST dispose of every article on the premises at our regular sale.

2 p. m., Tuesday, Oct. 25

This sale will comprise a large quantity of

DESIRABLE FURNITURE AND EFFECTS

Which must be sold without reserve. ALSO 100 ACRES OF LAND. Situate at Beecher Bay, Sooke District; Section 87; very desirable location; easily drained. Lot of older bottom and good timber. (Title) Crown Grant; half mile from bay; fronts on main road. Terms cash. Phone B705.

HARDAKER AUCTIONEER

I will sell without reserve at Salerooms, 77-79 Douglas street.

FRIDAY, 28th. 2 p. m.

Valuable Furniture Carpets, Etc.

Particulars later.

W. T. Hardaker, Auctioneer.

FOR THE HOSPITAL BALL Shirts Ties Collars and Gloves

We have just received from the best maker in England a shipment of made-to-order shirts. They are in all respects a perfect shirt. The cut, style and finish is just what it should be. The bosom and cuffs are made of the choicest linen so as to hold their appearance.

Prices \$1.25 to \$2.50
Men's White Kid Gloves, from 50c a pair to \$2.00.
Lawn Ties, from 75c to \$1.25 per doz

Finch & Finch

MATTERS AND HABERDASHERS,

57 GOVERNMENT STREET

OCTOBER 27TH, 28TH AND 29TH.
World's Fair excursion tickets to Chicago, St. Louis and all eastern cities will be sold by the GREAT NORTH-EASTERN RAILWAY on October 27th, 28th, and 29th, in addition to October 3rd, 4th and 5th. Apply to any Great Northern agent for rates and full information.

In Wales there are about 500,000 people who cannot speak English; in Scotland there are 43,000 persons who can speak nothing but Gaelic; and in Ireland there are 32,000 who can express themselves only in the Irish tongue.

For the Ladies.

To the girl attaining womanhood, the young woman, and those of maturer years, during the recurring times of depression and discomfort, when Nature requires a little assistance,

Beecham's Pills

are a special boon. See special instructions. Sold Everywhere. In boxes 25 cents.

Windsor Grocery

OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.

GOVERNMENT STREET.

Just Received Our New Season's Stock of Valencia Raisins & Smyrna Figs

DOMINION ELECTIONS Will Not Interfere With The Victoria Co-Operative Mercantile Association, Limited

This Association is strictly non-political. Its policy is, PROTECTION FOR THE PEOPLE. If you desire to save a large portion of your grocery bill and have a voice in the management of the store that furnishes the goods, enroll with the Association at once. It is estimated that 25 per cent. of grocery bills are lost. This amount must be met by people who are honest. Can you afford to pay 25 per cent. of some other person's debts? This Association will have no bad debts. Full particulars at 92 Government street, or from any of the provisional trustees, whose names appeared in the papers a few days ago. The Association desires the co-operation of at least 200 families to start with. Many of our best citizens have signified their intention of becoming members. Five per cent. interest paid on capital invested, all profits divided among the shareholders. The people's business, managed for the people by the people. This is true Co-Operation. Ask for copy of rules and by-laws.

LIBERAL MEETING AT COLQUITZ HALL

(Continued from page 6.)

To the benefits of the preferential tariff he need hardly refer. He understood that right in the district there were men who were importing stock from England, made possible by the tariff.

With regard to the government's expenditure in this province, the amount of public money expended was just double that of the Conservatives. The total expenditure in connection with the maintenance of British Columbia lights and aids to navigation under the agency of the marine and fisheries department from 1892 to 1904 inclusive was as follows:

1892 to 1893	\$54,210 00
1893 to 1894	56,512 49
1894 to 1895	47,773 25
1895 to 1896	50,373 90
1896 to 1897	48,963 01
1897 to 1898	57,446 56
1898 to 1899	68,770 93
1899 to 1900	66,028 91
1900 to 1901	61,131 34
1901 to 1902	60,526 19
1902 to 1903	71,549 43
1903 to 1904	94,108 12

Mr. Wolley advocated the principle of government ownership of railways. Mr. Borden had never brought in the question of government ownership until the eleventh hour. Mr. Smith said his principle was that the government could not operate one road unless it did all the railways of the country. If it operated the Grand Trunk Pacific, the only thing that could be done was to buy out the C.P.R. All he knew about the Grand Trunk Pacific was what he had seen in the papers, but he was prepared to take his stand on that matter if it ever came up in parliament.

With regard to the placing of a duty on lumber entering the Northwest, he considered that it was advisable to not apply the tariff some years ago it certainly was inadvisable to do so now, when there are ever so many more people in the country. When Mr. Wolley advocated a duty of \$2 on lumber he was willing to add just that much to the price of lumber, which the farmer secured. He was against such a duty, it would prove of benefit to half a dozen millions in this province to the detriment of a big population.

REV. DR. ROWE.

Rev. E. S. Rowe felt not only an inclination but conviction that he was doing what was right in supporting Mr. Smith. The speaker then paid an eloquent tribute to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, to his unique personality and many other attributes. Until the rise of Sir Wilfrid Laurier there had been no one since the late Sir John Macdonald to so acceptably and ably lead a party. He supported the Liberal government because he believed it was a clean government. He did not think that anything had been done establishing the Yukon maladministration charges. It was highly improbable that the government would ever again have such a duty to perform as to administer a country under such unique circumstances. Yet with all that had been said it remained for the charges to be proven. The speaker made a humorous allusion to the vain hope of the Conservatives to get into power some time ago. Is it too much to say, he asked, that Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his associates head the procession? Canada was everywhere being talked about. It had been stated that the Liberal government did not claim credit for the present prosperous times. As was well said by Mr. Smith, business men did not claim that they made the conditions. But the work of making known the resources of this country was due to the Liberal party. With the increase of population came the need of transportation. Another trunk line was required and the great wealth of the forest, stream and arable country had to be opened up. He had lived here four years and transcontinental roads had been the food of the people by day and the subject of dreams at night. A railway scheme was now before the people. Under the terms in which it is to be built the people would have all that they had when the Conservatives went out of power, and the railway in addition. Mr. Rowe then compared the C.P.R. and the Grand Trunk Pacific contracts, showing the advantages of the latter over the former in an able manner.

Companies, said Mr. Rowe, operate railways for profits and governments for votes. The Grand Trunk Pacific contract had been framed in daylight and had been discussed for the last six months. Anyone who claimed that it was a bad bargain refused to read or believe facts when told him. The question was whether the people would vote for the railway or for repudiation or postponement. Once that contract is repudiated the credit of Canada is gone. If the government is not returned not a sod will be turned towards the construction of the road for five years. Mr. Rowe delivered an eloquent address, and in conclusion made a strong appeal for the support of Ralph Smith in the district. His remarks throughout were punctuated with applause.

The next speaker, Senator Teatle-

man, the chairman alluded to as the brave upholder of Liberalism from early days.

Owing to the lateness of the hour (it was then 11 o'clock), the Senator said he would make no speech. He remembered with feelings of kindness visits to the district in early years, and could not refuse Mr. Smith's request to come out after the meeting in Victoria West, if only to make his appearance. There were many questions on which he would like to speak, but he would not detain the audience.

After refreshments and a vote of thanks to the chair the meeting broke up.

ANNUAL MEETING.

Members of Victoria Cricket Club Received Reports and Elected Officers.

There was a large attendance at the annual meeting of the Victoria Cricket Club held last evening at the offices of Langley & Martin, Government street. The chair was occupied by the president, Hon. Edgar Dewdney, who opened the proceedings by calling for the minutes of the previous meeting.

Reports were then submitted by the secretary and treasurer. The former explained that the club's membership had increased and that the senior team had been sufficiently strong to capture a large majority of the games played. The treasurer's statement was not so favorable. It showed that the total receipts were \$708, while the liabilities amounted to \$803, leaving a deficit of about \$95. It was pointed out, however, that expenditure had been entailed which would not be necessary another year. Some of the previous year's debts had had to be paid, while the moving of the club pavilion to the new grounds at the Jubilee hospital and other incidentals had sent the expense account far beyond what was usual. Both reports were unanimously adopted.

Officers were then elected as follows: Honorary president, His Honor Sir Henri Joly de Lotbiniere; honorary vice-president, Hon. C. E. Pooley; president, Hon. Ed. Dewdney; vice-presidents, Geo. Gillespie, B. V. Bodwell; vice-captain, Alex. Martin; honorary secretary, W. H. Bines; honorary treasurer, L. S. V. York; committee of management, R. H. Swinerton, A. W. C. Hilton, J. W. D. York, Barnacle and D. A. Taylor.

The meeting shortly after adjourned.

ENJOYABLE CONCERT.

Scottish Programme at St. Andrew's De-lighted Audience.

There was a good attendance at the Scottish concert given in the lecture room of St. Andrew's church last evening. Dr. Milne presided, and after a short speech introduced the participants in the programme. Jesse Longfield played a selection of Scottish airs, which was well received. Following this reading, Questions by Small Boys and Girls, was given by Miss Agnes Deans Cameron.

Mr. Gordon contributed "MacGregor's Gathering," and being encoored sang "Annie Laurie." Mrs. Moreby sang in a charming style "Bonnie Mary of Argyle," and as an encore gave "Robin Adair." Jesse Longfield followed with a violin solo. Mrs. Currie sang "Somebody" in a style which reflected the greatest credit upon her. Rev. Archibald Dewdney delighted the audience by his reading of J. M. Barrie's "Preparing to Receive Company," and as an encore gave "Ain Home for Genius." J. G. Brown's song, "Duncan Gray," and Miss Bishop's "Angus McDonald," were rendered in the best style of those well known and popular authors. These selections were well in keeping with the splendid character of the remainder of the programme.

Before the concert was completed a vote of thanks was accorded those who took part.

APPRECIATED MUSIC.

Fifth Regiment Band Gave Its Third Concert at the Victoria Theatre Last Night.

To a larger audience than greeted either of the two previous concerts since the band returned from the St. Louis exposition, the Fifth Regiment band last night played to a most appreciative house at the Victoria theatre. With his rare good taste in the matter of selecting a programme which would appeal to all, Bandmaster Finn succeeded in providing a most enjoyable concert. He was assisted by some of Victoria's best vocalists, namely, Mrs. R. H. Pooley, Mrs. H. C. Brimey and Herbert Kent, who were recalled several times.

Of the solo numbers of the band those of Bandmen Gumbert and Driscoll were particularly appreciated. The remaining part of the entertainment was well diversified, and the audience repeatedly gave enthusiastic manifestation of their pleasure. Bandmaster Finn is very grateful to the manager of the theatre for placing the house at the disposal of the band for the concert, and also to the ladies and gentlemen who assisted him in making the event a success.

Every Spanish girl not born to wealth is taught a trade of some kind.

PETER McQUADE & SON,

78 WHARF STREET.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers
Ship Chandlery Varnishes
Hardware Brushes
Paints and Oils 74° and 76° Gasoline

EDISON REOPENING.

Entertainer Hugh J. Emmett Has Engaged Amusement House For a Week.

The globe-trotting entertainer, Hugh J. Emmett, has engaged the Edison theatre for six nights and Saturday matinee, commencing next Monday. A rare treat is in store for the amusement loving people of Victoria, for Mr. Emmett is said to be absolutely without an equal as an entertainer. He is a most conspicuous example of versatility, being a ventriloquist of great repute, an excellent violinist, a funny monologist and a born mimic. He supplies a complete vaudeville entertainment in himself, and is at all times refined and polished. Mr. Emmett has travelled around the world giving his entertainment, which he terms "Begone, Dull Care," and has had the honor of appearing before many crowned monarchs during his itinerary. His ventriloquism, in which he uses a stage full of dummies, is replete with novelties, including a walking automaton. In this act he talks and sings in five different and distinct voices, a marvellous vocal achievement. He is also an absolute master of the violin, and claims to do more on that instrument than any specialist before the public.

As the entertainment lasts nearly two hours, but one performance will be given each evening—from 8.30 till 10.15. The prices are within the reach of all, the entire lower floor 20 cents and the gallery 10 cents. Saturday matinee 10 cents to all parts of the house.

TWO DEATHS.

Mrs. D. Stephen Passed Away at Family Residence, Michigan Street, Yesterday.

Yesterday the death occurred of Mrs. Stephen, wife of David Stephen, a well-known local marine engineer, at the family residence, 152 Michigan street. The news of her death will be received with regret by a wide circle of acquaintances. She had been ailing for some weeks. I supposed was 61 years of age and a native of Dundee, Scotland. Her loss is mourned by a large family, comprising three sons and four daughters—Frederick J. Stephen, of Seattle; Edwin R. Stephen, of Spokane; Wm. A. Stephen, of Victoria; Mrs. George R. Jackson, Mrs. J. W. Spring, Miss Jean Stephen and Miss Mae Mae Stephen.

Mrs. Stephen had been a resident of Victoria since 1894. Her husband, David Stephen, arrived here two years previous to that date. During her many years' residence in this city Mrs. Stephen has won the esteem and respect of all with whom she has come in contact.

The sad news of the death of John Alexander Davidson at Guelph, Ont., has been received by his son, A. Davidson, formerly a local jeweller and now a resident of Vancouver. Deceased was 73 years of age and leaves two sons. He was formerly a well-known Eastern newspaper man, having been proprietor of the Guelph Mercury at one time.

WEATHER BULLETIN.

Daily Report Furnished by the Victoria Meteorological Department.

Victoria, Oct. 26—5 a.m.—The high barometer area has assumed vast dimensions and now extends from the Pacific to beyond the Great Lakes, its centre being in the Dakotas. No precipitation is reported, and fine cool weather prevails throughout both the Pacific slope and the Canadian Northwest. Light frosts occurred on the higher lands west of the Rockies and generally in the Northwest.

Forcasts.
For 26 hours ending 5 p.m. Thursday.
Victoria and vicinity—Light winds, continued fine to-day and Thursday.
Lower Mainland—Light winds, continued fine to-day and Thursday.

Reports.
Victoria—Barometer, 30.12; temperature, 42; minimum, 42; wind, calm; weather, clear.
New Westminster—Barometer, 30.10; temperature, 40; minimum, 40; wind, calm; weather, clear.

Kamloops—Barometer, 30.22; temperature, 30; minimum, 30; wind, calm; weather, clear.
Barkerville—Barometer, 30.14; temperature, 30; minimum, 30; wind, calm; weather, clear.

Edmonton—Barometer, 29.94; temperature, 35; minimum, 35; wind, 8 miles S.; weather, clear.



The best and safest way to keep Baby's skin healthy is to use only

BABY'S OWN SOAP

Pure, Dainty, Delicate. Beware of Imitations.

ALBERT TOILET SOAP CO., LTD., MONTREAL.

SPORTING ITEMS.

HANDBALL. PEDON-HUGHES WIN.

At the J. B. A. A. gymnasium last evening Pedon and Hughes, rec. 3, defeated Kennedy and Hunter, rec. 4, in two straight rounds. The score was 21-10, 21-14.

THE HUNT. RUN ON SATURDAY.

The first paper chase of the season, under the auspices of the Victoria Hunt Club, will be held next Saturday. It will start from Work Point at 3 o'clock. This is only a trial chase and is the intention to discontinue the regular weekly runs if it is not well attended.

The secretary of the club, J. H. Geary, announces that it has been found necessary to abandon the proposed gymkhana.

RUGBY FOOTBALL. VICTORIA V. NAVY.

A game has been arranged between the Victoria seniors and the Navy for Saturday afternoon at the Canteen grounds. The local team follows: Full back, A. Newcombe; three-quarters, S. Patton, L. Bell, A. Sargison, D. Menzies; half backs, W. Newcombe, L. Foot; forwards, F. A. Macrae (captain), J. E. Cornwall, Barnacle, P. Austin, Benson, R. Janlon, W. Heath, A. McLean.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL. SATURDAY'S MATCHES.

A league match will be played between the Victoria United and H. M. S. Grafton eleven at Oak Bay on Saturday afternoon.

Two junior matches will also be played, the contesting teams being North Ward and St. Louis, and High school and Capitals. The former match will take place in the morning and the latter in the afternoon.

HOCKEY. MATCH ARRANGED.

A match has been arranged between the Victoria High school team and an intermediate eleven. The game will take place at Oak Bay, commencing at 3 o'clock.

BASEBALL. MEETING FRIDAY.

A meeting of the Victoria Baseball Association is called for Friday evening at the Y. M. C. A. hall. Matters of importance will come up for discussion.

TO YOUNG VOTERS.

A number of young men who voted at the last Provincial Election are under the impression that their names are not on the list for the coming Dominion Election, not having registered during the present year. All those who voted at the last Provincial Election are entitled to vote in this election, the same list being used, with the addition of a few new names of those who registered in May last.

OCTOBER 27TH, 28TH AND 29TH.

World's Fair excursion tickets to Chicago, St. Louis and all eastern cities will be sold by the GREAT NORTH-EASTERN RAILWAY on October 27th, 28th, and 29th, in addition to October 3rd, 4th and 5th. Apply to any Great Northern agent for rates and full information.

"The worst scandal yet," was the comment passed by the ex-Lord Mayor of Dublin upon a proposition to supply out of the profits of the Dublin corporation with twelve-guinea bicycles. The council decided to provide the machines, and one official got a month's leave to learn to ride his bicycle.

A mutiny which broke out among the prisoners of the fall at Sabadka, in Hungary, was suppressed by the fire brigade. They turned a hose on to the prisoners through a window, as the door had been barricaded against the wardens. The cold water soon cooled the mutineers' spirits.

DIED.

STEPHEN—At the family residence, No. 152 Michigan street, on the 25th instant, Jessie, the beloved wife of Mr. David Stephen, a native of Dundee, Scotland, aged 61 years.

The funeral will take place to-morrow (Thursday) at 2.30 p. m. from the family residence as above.

Friends will please accept this intimation.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOUND—On Fernwood road fur collar. Apply this office.

FOR SALE—Very fine blue Belton dog puppy, 5 months old; also, Champion Count Rego; dam, imported Tigris Judith; price twenty dollars. T. P. McCann, 55 Johnson street.

TO LET—Good suburban house, with chicken run, \$7 per month. Helsterman & Co.

FRESH TO-DAY—English black puddings, Oxford pork sausage, pork pies (small), delicious bacon (our own smoke), Eastern salt pork, pickles, etc. Robert Davies, provisions, 200 Douglas street.

LOST—On Sunday, a gold chain necklace with small pearl heart-shaped brooch attached. Finder please leave at Times Office and receive reward.

50c per Month.
Victoria News Co.
86 Yates St.

Money to Loan

At Lowest current rates, on approved security. Large and small amounts.

B. C. LAND AND INVESTMENT AGENCY, LD.,
40 GOVERNMENT STREET

Lands For Sale

ALBERNI—Lots 54 and 55.
COMOX—Lots 79 and 129.
NEWCASTLE—Lot 27.

APPLY TO
A. W. JONES,
28 FORT STREET, VICTORIA.

AMBERITE CARTRIDGES

ALSO SMOKELESS AND BLACK

Sporting Gunpowders

Of celebrated Curtis & Harvey's manufacture. For sale at all the leading Gunsmiths. Wholesale by

Robert Ward & Co., Limited
Sole Agents for British Columbia.

E. B. MARVIN & CO.

74 Wharf Street, Victoria, B. C.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

PAINTS, OILS, VARNISH, TURPENTINE

AND MIXED PAINTS in Various Colors;

Also PAINT BRUSHES of All Kinds.

Agents for R. HOOD, HAGGIE & SONS'

well known WIRE ROPES for MINING, LOGGING, AND SHIPS

WANTED—Boards; reasonable terms. Apply 40 Work street.

TO LET—Small well furnished cottage. Apply 32 Quadra street.

BILLIARD ROOM FITTINGS—For sale, billiard room fittings. We equip rooms, completely, including tables and furniture. Clubs and hotels remodeling ask for quotations. Catalogues sent free. Brunswick Billiard Co., J. Johnston, Kink Block, Douglas street, agent, Victoria.

WANTED—Young girl to learn hairdressing, etc. Mrs. Kosche, 55 Douglas street.

THE SOCIETY FOR PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS require the services of a lady to collect subscriptions and donations; payment by commission. Apply by letter to F. H. Kitch, honorary secretary, 3 MacGregor Block.

WANTED—For winter months, by two bachelors, small furnished cottage; up to \$15 a month. A. L. B. Times Office.

YOUNG MAN, experienced in general office work, desires situation; salary not primary object. A. B. C., this office.

WANTED—A good strong girl, about 14 years, to assist with general house work in family of two. Apply F. O. Box 415.

WANTED—A person with money to patent a small article used in connection with cigars, for one-third share. Address "Patent," this office.

ROOM AND BOARD—Home cooking, across from Dominion Hotel, 120 Yates street.

DON'T BE HUMBUGGED by Hinerate fakirs if you want your chimneys cleaned. Go to the only capable and reliable chimney cleaner in Victoria. Wm. Neal, 32 Quadra street. Phone A381.

FOR SALE—Cheap, air-tight heaters, ranges, stoves, tables, single and double beds, mattresses, bureaus, etc., at Old Curiosity Shop, cor. of Fort and Blanchard.

I WANT TO LEASE A FARM for one or two years, with privilege of purchase, within 15 miles of Victoria. "Rustic," P. O. Box 417, Victoria.

WANTED—Two unfurnished rooms (not beyond Cook street or Fountain), light housekeeping, no children. Address "Veni," Times Office.

Boots Boots! Boots!

Get a good reliable boot for the Winter, one that will keep out the wet. We have them.

The best on earth for the money.

Nailed or Unnailed. \$2.50

Sole Agent for "Dick's" Old Country Waterproof Boots.

"Dick's" English Kip Watertights. \$4.00

Grain Blotcher, Leather Lined. 5.00

VICTORIA, B. C., WEDNESDAY OCTOBER 26, 1904.



Money in circulation is money in the people's pockets. The increase under Liberal rule has been more than double the increase during the preceding eighteen years of Conservative rule.

The Far East As I Saw It.

Footprints of Paganism. The Religion of the Rifle. (A. G. Hates in London News.)

The war which is now raging between Russia and Japan does not concern merely the two nations who are engaged in it. It is a war that will ultimately decide the policy, not only of China proper, but also that of Mongolia, and to some extent that of India. If Japan issues from the struggle triumphantly the Japanese will henceforth be the schoolmasters of the Far East—schoolmasters of peace as well as of war.

During the last eight months I have passed through Japan, a part of China, Mongolia, Siberia, and a portion of Russia proper, and paid special attention to the general trend of thought in the Far East. I talked with statesmen, with sailors and soldiers, with journalists, priests, missionaries, merchants and men of the populace at and near the theatre of war, and I think that neither my journey nor my time was wasted.

When I left Peking for the frontier of Siberia I followed the same track that Jenghis Khan laid down when he swept with his invading horde into and over China. Later on I followed for a short way the track that the son of the great pagan leader took when with his yellow barbarians at his heels he overran Russia and laid Poland and Hungary waste with fire and sword. I camped at night at the spots in the Gobi desert that are still pointed out as the camping grounds of Jenghis Khan.

My camels drank from the shallow wells that this human tornado caused him to excavate on that never-to-be-forgotten march, which has lived in the memories of the yellow races for centuries, and will live for generations to come. It was a march marked on the face of time by the edge of the sword, and the nomads of the desert talk of it still. So do the Chinamen who live along that line of route, for it was one of the bloodiest tracks out in history. The yellow men have not forgotten; they will not soon forget that their armies, led by Asiatics, once held Russia, Persia, Poland, Hungary, and part of India under their heel. They remember it, and so do the Russians, to whom the "yellow peril" is a daily terror, a real terror.

Russia's Mistake.

So is the "yellow peril" a real thing to the Russians. They know by bitter experience bought in the past what the yellow men can do when roused, and they have made a great effort to so safeguard their borders as to make another yellow invasion of Russia an impossibility. But they were watching China, and they treated Japan with contempt. This was a mistake, and they are paying a big price for that mistake today. In the end, however, it may be Russia's salvation—salvation won through blood and tears. We who live in our sea-girt island

and cannot easily realize Russia's position in the East. We know nothing of our own personal knowledge of the yellow man's might. Perhaps if our fathers had seen London smoking in her ashes; if our women had been the sport of Goths; if our little ones had been slaughtered like shambled sheep upon our hearths, we should not be so ready to shout "Hurrah for the yellow man!"

Russians remember the sack of Moscow—they have good cause to remember it—and they know that what the yellow man has done he may do again. Do not be too eager to condemn the Russian. He is not all he ought to be, but all his faults are carefully paraded in the British press and all his good points are smothered up.

But there is another side to the picture, a side which is seldom shown. I know that the yellow men think that the invasion of Russia proper is not an impossibility in this present age. I have talked with men of the East who have forgotten far more about this subject than some men will ever know, and from their lips I have learned that this Japanese movement is only one part of a great plan in the revival of the East. All the world just now is gazing spellbound at Japan, and small wonder. But the day is not far distant when the Western world will look towards Russia as the barrier of the West against the onrush of the East. Russia has stood in the way of the yellow race before, and has been trampled under foot. It was the march of the yellow men that threw Russian civilization back a hundred years, and this present struggle will not add to the prosperity of the Muscovite serf. On the contrary, it may do much to brutalize him and make him a more fighting animal. If the Russians did not know what lies behind Japan, I do not think the nation would be much upset by the struggle, for Russia knows her own power.

The Shadow Behind Japan. What Russia really dreads is the shadow of the great yellow combination. The Chinese are not dead nationally; they are only dormant. I have sat in Russian frontier towns and talked to officials who have spent a whole lifetime watching China, and I have listened to their talk, and I know that the day that China moves is a day looked forward to with dread by the Muscovite. I was camping one night at a military post near the Russian border, and during my talk with the officer in command I remarked that I had just crossed a part of China, and had spent a few days in the Chinese capital, and had seen no very great sign of national interest in this Russo-Japanese war. "Ah," he replied, "this is the Chinese way. They do not hold public meetings and give themselves away. They do not ventilate their views through their press; but, none the less, we know that China is watching this war with millions upon millions of eyes, and watching it keenly." "China," he continued, "is the land of secret associations, and we know how much China is to be feared. We have

not forgotten, though the rest of Europe may have done, that once a tremendous army belonging to Mongolia was quartered in China, which the Mongols had conquered. One Mongol soldier was quartered on ten families to make the burden light for the people. Suddenly, at a given time of a given day, the Chinese rose and extinguished the Mongol army. There was no battle, each of the ten families quietly and coolly strangled its man, and the thing was complete.

"Millions of Chinamen must have been in that plot, yet not a whisper escaped the masses of the people. They went on quietly until their hour was ripe and then they acted, and so they will again, and nothing short of a miracle will stop them from sweeping away any power that stands in their path. What we dread is that they will stand behind Japan if Japan is being driven into the sea. The Japanese have lighted a brand in the Far East that is going to be a beacon light for the whole Asiatic world, and we Russians cannot understand why two Christian nations like England and America seem to be egging Japan on. Japan, with China behind her, will need no backing from white races, but Japan alone can do little in the long run to hurt us."

Japanese Secrecy. I talked to many Russians of great experience later, and found that, though they couched their thoughts in somewhat different language, yet the same thought lay over uppermost in their minds, and of all the European nations none have felt the sweep of the Yellow arm as the Russians have. The secrecy of the Japanese in their vast war preparations must have been really remarkable, for, although all the world knew that Japan was preparing for a struggle, it is doubtful if any man of white blood had any idea of the magnitude of those preparations. They got ready right under the eyes of the people they were going to fight, and prepared an army as perhaps no army has ever before been prepared without exciting suspicion.

They not only made arrangements for a summer, but also for a winter campaign. I know this statement is correct, for I have seen tons upon tons of winter stores lying ready for use, and in this respect they are akin to all the Asiatic people. They can smile sweetly while they sharpen the knife. We had a slight taste of that sort of thing in the Indian mutiny, and we should have been overwhelmed by the conspiracy if it had not been for our national doggedness. The Russians ought not to have allowed themselves to be fooled as they have been, because they had and former experience. The footprints of the Pagan are still to be seen in Russian soil, and they should have remembered and been wise. As it now stands, they will not only have to drive the Japanese at the bayonet's point out of Manchuria (if they can), but they will have to stand on guard against a restive East, that has seen what Asiatic power can do, both by land and

sea, when armed with modern weapons of war.

In Place of the Priest the Rifle.

The Japanese are Britain's allies. They are also one of the best fighting breeds in the whole universe, but from what I saw of them I think they are going to startle the world as it has not been startled since Mahomet preached his gospel of the sword, and built a world-defying power out of a number of reckless nomadic bands. Japan was a nation without a God, a nation that possessed no real spiritual ideals. Then the Mikado came, and in place of a priest he gave them a rifle; in place of a temple he gave them a rifle. The old gods had long been dumb in the land of Nippon; the temples had ceased to charm, the Groves were no longer sacred. Modern Japan scoffed at these things, and yet refused to accept Christianity. Material things alone appealed to this people that had leaped like magic from a minor place amongst the nations to a front rank in the world's affairs. All things that spoke for business woke a responsive echo in their minds. They looked, they say, they learned, and learn well. America became their business model for spiritual things. They have made a religion for themselves—the Religion of the Rifle—as surely as the men of olden times made the sword, and they will go far, because the Religion of the Rifle will follow sooner or later to the whole yellow world, and possibly to the dark-hued world of India as well.

Once let that spirit awake in the East—and I believe, from what I saw, that it is awakening—and we shall see an army officered by Japanese that will shake other powers beside Russia to their very foundations. To-day British ships carry nearly ninety per cent. of the trade of the East. In ten years time, unless a great military and naval check comes, ninety per cent. of that trade will be carried in Japanese ships, and what is more, ninety per cent. of the manufactures will be turned out from Japanese and Chinese factories. For behind the Religion of the Rifle, which is the only religion in Japan to-day worth noticing, stands the god of commerce, whom this nation of materialists worship.

Seven days a week and every week they work and drill. They have no Sabbath day, no day of rest. Their idea of a living God is a great Mikado, whose power shall shake the nations. They are out of touch with us as a people in almost every conceivable way. It was our wealth, and our wealth alone, that made them eager for an alliance with us. They want British money to aid them when the pinch comes, and they do not want anything else. They despise our religious professions because they say that we and all other professedly Christian peoples care for nothing but power. They point to our navy and ask, if we believe in Christianity, why do we sweep the seas with ships of war? They point to the legions of Germany and France, and inquire why those nations stand eternally in arms if they are real Christians.

To the Japanese Christianity is a shadow, not a substance; dead ashes, not a living fire. They have not taken, and they will not take, the Bible of the civilized world; but they have taken the rifle, and when such a people preach the gospel of the gun they are going to make a deep mark in the world's history. Their very bravery, their physical strength, their indomitable energy, their tireless industry, their strict temperance in alcoholic liquors, their unswerving drift—all these things help to make them doubly dangerous, because they have no moral code, no notion so full of strenuous vitality, if utterly Godless, must be a menace to the peace of the world.

SEQUEL TO ROMANCE.

Marriage of Miss Sybil Seymour to Capt. John Hood.

The Toronto Globe gives an announcement of the marriage of Miss Sybil Seymour, of Toronto, and the consequent invalidation of the legacy bequeathed to her by the late Capt. Pearce, of this city, which was briefly mentioned in telegraphic dispatches to the Times last week. The Globe's account says:

With the marriage of Miss Sybil Seymour, of this city, to Captain John Hood, of Montreal, at Port Hope, to-morrow, an interesting sequel will be added to a romance of the South African war.

When Captain Charles St. Aubyn Pearce died of tuberculosis at Pretoria on October 17th, 1900, he was Miss Seymour's fiancé, and he left a will bequeathing to her the income from £12,000, with the proviso "during her life or until she marries, when the said sum shall be divided between my two brothers, E. V. D. Pearce, Sutton House, Baschurch, England, and S. A. Pearce, captain in the 17th Madras Infantry, in equal shares."

Miss Seymour's marriage to Captain Hood to-morrow will therefore invalidate her inheritance under the will. Captain Pearce, previous to his departure for South Africa with the Mounted Rifles, was attached to the Royal Canadian Dragoons at the Fort. His estate was worth in all \$25,174, almost all of which was invested in stocks. His holdings comprised shares in the Crown's Nest Pass Coal Company, Commercial Cable Company, Imperial Bank, Toronto Electric Light Company, Victoria Phoenix Brewing Company, and a mortgage. The balance of the estate, after the bequest to Miss Seymour, was left to the two brothers mentioned above. Colonel Pellatt was appointed sole executor of the estate, with power to invest Miss Seymour's £12,000 as he saw fit.

Capt. John Hood, Miss Seymour's prospective husband, is well known in military and social circles in Montreal.

WORLD'S FAIR RATES EXTENDED.

Through the efforts of the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY, World's Fair excursion tickets will be sold on October 27th, 28th and 29th. In addition to October 27th, 28th and 29th, Great Northern agent.

CONTRASTS IN NATIONAL PROGRESS ILLUSTRATED

CONSERVATIVE 1896
LETTERS HANDLED 116,000,000



LIBERAL 1903
LETTERS HANDLED 259,000,000



In his last Budget Speech, in January, 1893, Mr. George E. Foster, the Finance Minister in the late Conservative Government, said: "There is now a deficit of nearly \$800,000 between the total receipts and the total expenditures of our Post Office service, and this, I fear, makes the time somewhat distant when what otherwise might be fairly asked for can be granted, that is, a reduction upon the rates of postage in this country." The Liberal Government made it one of its first acts after taking office in July, 1896, to reduce the rates of postage; and the Conservative deficit of \$781,152, has been converted into a Liberal surplus of \$304,771.

"MADE IN CANADA" FINANCIAL SUCCESS

Detailed Statement of Receipts and Expenditures Submitted by Daughters of Pity.

It is announced that the "Made in Canada" fair, held under the auspices of the King's Daughters, was a splendid success. As will be remembered, when the ladies undertook this they announced that the proceeds would be devoted to the fund for building a convalescent home at Duncan. The result of their enterprise and energy will be seen by the appended detailed statement.

The committee which was in charge wish to thank all who in any way contributed to the success of the fair; particularly Mrs. Webster, who kindly took charge of the department of the women's exchange; Mrs. Haskins, Mrs. Booth, Mrs. McLure, Mrs. Hisecks, the Daughters of Pity, the Woman's Auxiliary, and the Arion Club.

Following are the receipts and expenditures:

Receipts.	Expenditure.
Door receipts	\$ 652 35
Sale of goods	1,127 55
Floor space	580 00
Donations	50 00
Supplies	371 30
Tea rooms, booths and concerts	30 25
Badges	30 25
Total	\$2,811 45
Express	40 75
Carpentry and decorating	141 15
Advertising and printing	475 55
Help	119 80
Supplies	90 40
Light	17 05
Rent	55 00
Lumber	12 15
Band	10 00
Fuel	1 75
Provincial executive	200 00
Sundries	10 80
Total	\$1,593 30
Balance in bank	\$1,617 15
Balance on hand	1 00

CONTRACT IN A NUT-SHELL

"What is the policy which the government presents to you for your endorsement or rejection? It is this: To build a line from ocean to ocean wholly on Canadian soil; to absolutely control both freight and the passenger rates; not to grant to the Grand Trunk Pacific a single acre of land, except for stations and roadbed—not to give them a dollar of exemption from taxation of any kind soever—not to grant them a vestige of monopoly, legal or otherwise, in any province or territory of the Dominion—not to have all the money expended by the people of Canada on the road absolutely secured by the road itself, and to do all this at a total cost of some \$14,000,000."—Hon. Clifford Sifton at Winnipeg, October 10th, 1904.

It is estimated that the London county council have no fewer than 35,000 people in their employment.

OFFICERS ELECTED

At Convention of B. C. High Court of Foresters—Important Change to Constitution.

The annual convention of the District of British Columbia High Court of Foresters concluded on Friday last. It was held at Vancouver and attended by representatives from most of the important lodges of the province.

Officers were elected as follows: P.D. C.R. A. Forrester, Nanaimo; D.C.R., F. W. McIntosh, New Westminster; D.S.C. R., T. J. Buckle, Nanaimo; district treasurer, S. A. Bantly, Victoria; district secretary, P. P. Watson, Victoria; trustees, E. J. Salmon, P.D.C.R.; Wm. McKay, P.C.R.; W. J. Gower, P.C.R.; W. F. Fullerton, P.C.R.

A number of important constitutional changes were effected. Among these are (a) the admission of the juvenile lodges and the Companions of the Forest, who have formerly been under the supervision of the High Court of Great Britain; (b) the inauguration of a widows' and orphans' fund; (c) an appropriation of \$1,000 for organization purposes in the province of British Columbia and the appointment of organizer at the beginning of the New Year; (d) the establishment of a flat rate for the reinstatement of old members; (e) the granting of a charter rate to all lodges from the first of the year till the 31st of September; (f) provision for the registration of all amendments to by-laws and that they take effect from the first of the year; (g) the procuring of a new chair of office from the Old Country for the use of the District Chief Ranger.

P.D.C.R. Forrester was presented with a Past District Chief Ranger's certificate and jewel.

Next year the District Lodge will meet in October in the city of Nanaimo.

JAILED IN TACOMA.

Horace Gates, charged With Procuring, Is Waiting Trial.

Horace Gates, the man charged with luring from Tacoma Norma Hoyt, a sixteen-year-old school girl, first to Victoria and then to Vancouver to enter a house of ill-fame, is in jail in the Sound city awaiting trial. He has written letters to the Chinese Free Masons, Ching King Long, in Victoria, Portland and Seattle. To a Tacoma Ledger reporter Gates admitted that he belonged to the Chinese Masonic Society.

"The Chinese are more strict than the white men," he said, "and it is no easy matter to become a member of their order."

He thought the man who admitted him was now in San Francisco.

Gates complained about the officers splitting him away from Vancouver without giving him a chance to talk to his attorney. He said he had employed counsel in this city and was prepared to go to trial. He refused point blank to talk about the charges upon which he was arrested.

Among Gates' effects when arrested were found by the police a big Colt's revolver, loaded dice, burglar tools and a roll of Brunswick bills. Goldy, a former associate of Gates, is also a member of the Chinese Highlanders' Society. He was arrested by the Tacoma police and taken to Seattle, where a number of burglaries are charged against him.

Nicola Tesla is a tireless worker in his chosen profession. He seems to be about thirty-seven years old, which is just ten years less than the reality. His father was a priest of the Greek church.

ROMANCE OF ENGLISH LIFE.

Woman Woeed For Years Leaves Fortune to Man She Loved, But Would Not Marry.

A true love story is told in the coldly formal words of the will of Miss Louisa Mary Thomas of Norfolk street, Park Lane, Blunsdon Abbey, Wiltshire, and the Forest, Glamorgan, says a London dispatch.

Miss Thomas died on August 20th, at the age of forty-two, and left practically the whole of her fortune of \$403,520 to her life-long suitor. She was the daughter of the late Samuel Thomas, the wealthy coal owner, who founded the Cambrian collieries in Clydach Vale.

The romance upon which death has set its seal began in the happy days of her girlhood. When her heart was young she met Alexander Fell, the son of a clergyman. He was a distant relative. To-day, a man of leisure and means, he lives at Grosvenor chambers, Oxford street.

As the years passed the friendship of youth ripened into love. Miss Thomas became a wealthy woman in her own right, and her relatives set their hearts upon a match which seemed in every way suitable and felicitous.

There was every sign that the couple were warmly attached to each other, and the late Mrs. Thomas was especially anxious that her daughter should become the bride of the man who showed such marked devotion for her.

But still no announcement was made, and the expectancy of a happy sequel to the love-making—a sequel which seemed to be the nature of things—died away.

Mr. Fell proposed marriage several times, but Miss Thomas refused to be won. Why she withheld her hand from an ardent suitor is a secret which died with her. But if she refused his offer of marriage she did not decline his friendship.

Gradually he passed into a retirement of which his friendship and her good deeds among the poor were the only relief. When she stayed at her beautiful Wiltshire home she was the friend of the sick and the distressed. She refused no appeal for help.

In Norfolk street, also, she lived quietly, continuing her charitable work, and over all her kindly thoughts and deeds lay the softening shadow of the tender romance of early years.

Mr. Fell was her frequent visitor both at Blunsdon Abbey and at her Norfolk street residence. Indeed, he saw more of her than her own relatives. She declared her intentions to him as to the disposal of her money, and made her will on July 30th, 1903.

She left the Forest, Glamorgan, to her eldest brother, J. Howard Thomas, and \$5,000 to her niece, Stella Maud Beatrice Howell.

THE STAR OF CANADA.

"LET ME TELL YOU, MY COUNTRYMEN—ALL THE SIGNS POINT THAT WAY—THE TWENTIETH CENTURY SHALL BE THE CENTURY OF CANADA."

"FOR THE NEXT SEVENTY-FIVE YEARS, MAY, FOR THE NEXT HUNDRED YEARS, CANADA SHALL BE THE STAR TOWARDS WHICH ALL MEN WHO LOVE PROGRESS AND FREEDOM SHALL COME."—Sir Wilfrid Laurier at Toronto.

HORRORS OF WAR.

Young Officer Prayed For Death in Order to Escape Awful Scenes.

The correspondent of the London Daily News writing from Moscow says: "Laut, Kuminsky has given a Russian correspondent the following vivid account of his experiences during the counter-attack on the Motien-Pass:

"This was my first fight, and such were its horrors that at one time I hoped that a merciful bullet would make it my last. We set out in a thick mist, the junior officers having no idea of the object of the movement, whether to occupy the pass immediately or to make the enemy disclose their strength. If the latter was our object it succeeded only too well.

"The mist was so thick that even in daylight we could not have seen the road a dozen yards ahead; before dawn there was no road visible at all. Soon, however, it made no difference for our battalion was ordered to leave the road, and, under the guide of a Chinese, march up the path and surprise the Japanese in flank.

"The first Japanese withdrew without even firing. Then the mist blew off, and along the hillside above us we saw Japanese artillery, and trenches full of their infantry. As our men emerged from a gully they fired, knocking over a dozen. Then we deployed and attempted to rush the slope.

"We got halfway up without suffering serious loss. Then the Japanese fire became effective, and a trench on our right was suddenly revealed by a blaze of firing which knocked over nearly the whole of our first rank. I was some way behind, but in the dim light I could see the strange effect of the fire, the men tumbling backward one after another like a card building. Then a man beside me shrieked, staggered twice, and falling forward, impaled himself on his bayonet. The soldier behind him

Marched on Doggedly,

setting his foot on his fallen comrade's arm. "I saw nothing more, but then, for the first time, felt the desire to rush on and be at the enemy regardless of results. In ten minutes a swarming, howling, ferocious mass of our men tumbled over into the Japanese trenches. Jabbed at with a bayonet from one side, I felt maddened, and fired with my revolver into a set, yellow face standing out grimly before me. The figure trembled, and then I saw with horror that the man had previously been killed, and was really lying against the back of the trench.

"Some of our men in their eagerness jumped clean over the trench, and one, amazed to see no enemy before him, stood confusedly while a Japanese coolly thrust his bayonet in up to the hilt. "Another standing in bravado upon a huddled heap of Japs and Russians, held his rifle by the muzzle, and swung the stock round and round among the cowed Japs. The rifle flew from his hand and struck one of his comrades, knocking him insensible.

"The Japs defended themselves desperately. Not one opened his mouth, and among our snoring, defiant giants, the general silence seemed ominous and terrible. All the time our men kept crowding into the trench, and in the dim light and general confusion how many were killed by foes, how many by friends, I should not like to say. But I saw one Japanese, driven from the top of the trench by one of our burly men, falling back heavily upon a comrade, and the latter, blinded or irritated, letting his bayonet slip through the helpless body. It was horrible to hear the threats and vanishing of our men mingling with pious 'With God' which each successive rank shouted as it hurled itself over the trench.

"The position was won. A hideous butchery ensued of the surviving Japs, by our disdaining alike flight and surrender, crouched stoically while our men tumbled over them, kicking in their faces, braining them with their rifle-butts, or running them through. One of our non-commissioned officers, a big Ukrainian named Lobenko, seized a little Japanese by the collar, and with a wailing cry, as he choked him, and in the end, choked him, and in the end, choked him.

Ferocious Ecstasy of Victory,

hurled his body fully ten yards down the hill. And as he did so, from his throat, hoarse with thirst and blood mania, rang a wailing cry of triumph. 'With God!' "We held the entrenchment, and waited; and then, just as we expected orders to advance, and attack the works on our right, a terrible transformation occurred. The mist finally vanished from the landscape, and the enemy's artillery on our left, setting our range almost with the first shot, began to rain down shrapnel and shell. A prolonged silence followed, a dozen men down in a line, and then the roll of the gun from afar like a funeral hymn. Dropping prone in the trench the men avoided the shrapnel, but shell after shell burst directly overhead, and like raindrops of molten lead swept away our men in a tempest of destruction.

"To increase the horror the sun went in, and the cold mist again crept slowly up the hill. But the enemy, having the range continued to pour in shell; and, surrounded by an impenetrable veil, we waited, hopeless of relief or recall, while the roar of the guns grew louder and the bright flashes and squalls of lead more frequent. Then, suddenly, without orders, for in the darkness no one knew who survived, a tremendous explosion followed from his hiding place and walked suddenly down the slope. One by one the men followed his example; and finally, seeing that the position could not be held, all retreated sally.

"To the last roar of the Japanese guns continued. Unaware of our retreat, and believing that we were still cutting us to pieces, the enemy continued to rain down projectiles vainly into the forsaken trench.

"When, starving, athirst and downhearted, we emerged from the concealing mist, I feared to turn my eyes upon the remnant of our battalion, knowing too well that of the comrade officers beside whom I had marched and camped through two laborious months perhaps not one remained."

OCTOBER 27TH, 28TH AND 29TH. World's Fair excursion tickets to Chicago, St. Louis and all eastern cities will be sold by the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY on October 27th, 28th, and 29th, in addition to October 3rd, 4th and 5th. Apply to any Great Northern agent for rates and full information.

ABOUT HOBBIES.

A Countess's Priceless Art Treasures—An Old Man's Coffin—Other Fancies.

The man who has no hobby is surely missing one of the greatest pleasures of life, for it is a man's hobby which alone can cause him to forget the cares and worries of business, and place him in a new world, where he can feel himself to be, like Robinson Crusoe, "monarch of all he surveys." Of the variety of hobbies there is apparently no end, says an exchange.

One of the most costly and at the same time one of the most beautiful hobbies that was ever pursued is a magnificent example of the architect's and builder's art, and would adorn any city in the world, not even excepting Paris. And yet it was built for a hobby, and, moreover, is situated, not in a continental city, but on the outskirts of a small English town in Durham. Erected just outside Barnard Castle, it occupied nearly thirty years in building. It is 300 feet in length, and cost £100,000. This most beautiful fabric contains the priceless art treasures of the Countess Montalto, a French lady, who married Mr. Bowes of Italy Castle. All these beautiful pictures and art curios, of untold wealth, were collected as a hobby by the Countess, who then designed this building for their reception. Unfortunately, she died before its completion, but her widower munificently carried out her wishes, and the building, being completed, was placed in the hands of trustees who now hold it for the benefit of the public, who are admitted every day until dusk to view these splendid galleries, the result of a wealthy lady's hobby.

At the other extreme of the scale, an old man, living in a humble cottage in Lancashire, a man close upon 100 years of age, will show you, with as much pride as the owner of the Bowes Museum just mentioned might have had regarding his hobby, the result of the hobby of his old age. It takes the form, strange to say, of a coffin. When about 80 years of age this old fellow, desiring a hobby to pass the time, conceived the idea of making his own coffin, and he set to work. Hobbies are certainly health-inducing recreations, for they help, as has been said, to disperse worry, and worry is the greatest destroyer of health. It was so in this case, for his hobby, strange as it was, helped to save his life. At any rate, he is still living, and that is nearly every year ago, and the coffin, which he made and polished with his own hands, stands like a piece of furniture in his bedroom, and his pastime now is merely dusting it and showing it to his friends.

To construct for a hobby a huge globe of stone, and mark it like the school globe, showing the various continents and seas of the earth, would hardly be very interesting to anyone but the rider of the hobby himself. But when, to carry out his idea still further, he places the globe on the brink of a sea-washed cliff, where it is poised in a most striking fashion, and then places behind it large slabs, with inscriptions cut upon them, giving an immense amount of geographical and astronomical information, the hobbyist is not only delighting himself, but attracting the attention of others to his favorite subject. Possibly he is educating many a stranger, and giving them a taste for the sublime study of the heavens and the earth. This is what a gentleman has done at Seacroft, a hobby, and no one visiting this great globe and reading the inscriptions on the rocks behind it can fail to be interested and impressed.

PAID ONE CENT FOR CHILD.

Woman Shows Bill of Sale, but Court Orders Return.

Mrs. Frances Bell, of Jersey City, was arraigned before Judge Higgins in the First Criminal court recently on the complaint of her sister-in-law, Mrs. Rose McDermott. Mrs. McDermott said that Mrs. Bell had snatched her for some time, and when she met her on the street her sister-in-law upbraided her in loud and excited tones. Mrs. Bell denied that she had used any bad language. She was thirty-seven years old, she said, and had fifteen children, fourteen living. One, four years old, she declared had been stolen by her sister-in-law. Mrs. McDermott said she obtained the child for consideration of one cent. She showed an agreement in lead pencil, dated September 7th, signed by Thomas Bell, with cross, which she declared represented Mrs. Bell's signature. The court decided that the child would have to be returned to her mother, and dismissed the complaint against Mrs. Bell.

Mme. Paquette, a Paris lady, discovered her pet goat chewing a roll of bank notes which it had abstracted from her pocket. The goat was killed and two of the notes were found almost intact in its stomach. The others were reduced to pulp.

NOTICE TENDERS

Sealed and endorsed "Tenders for Debenures" will be received at the office of the undersigned until Monday, the 28th day of November, 1904, at 4 p. m., for the purchase, in whole or in part, of Local Improvement Debenures of the Corporation of the City of Victoria, as follows:

1. Debenures amounting to \$12,497.20, issued under authority of the "Sales Street (Upper Part) Local Improvement By-Law," dated May, 1904, maturing last day of May, 1914. The tenderer must deposit with the undersigned upon the credit of the local property immediately benefited by the work of local improvement, \$3,124.30 upon the credit of the whole municipality.

2. Debenures amounting to \$12,528.37, issued under authority of the "Sales Street (Upper Part) Local Improvement By-Law," dated the 10th day of June, 1904, maturing the 30th day of June, 1914, and secured upon the credit of the whole municipality.

3. Debenures amounting to \$16,762.34, dated the 15th day of September, 1904, maturing last day of September, 1914, and secured upon the credit of the whole municipality.

The redemption of the debentures (with the exception of remainders) is \$500.00, and they bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half yearly at the office of the City Treasurer.

The tenderer must state the net price at which he will pay, in addition to the net price of the purchase, the interest on the said debentures, for the period between the date of issue of each set of debentures, as above mentioned, and the date of receipt of the purchase money therefor by the City.

The Corporation does not bind itself to accept any tender.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C. M. C.

City Clerk's Office, Victoria, B.C., October 15th, 1904.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA:

The members of the Liberal Party, resident in the City of Victoria, in Convention assembled do hereby declare:

1. Their absolute confidence in and unqualified endorsement of the principles and policy of the Liberal Party of Canada under the leadership of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. The fiscal policy of the Government has been fully justified by the prosperity of the country and the expanding revenue, the latter having been attained by a readjustment of the methods of taxation, whereby the burdens upon the taxpayers have been materially lessened. The adoption and application of the principles of Imperial Preference have increased the volume of trade between the Dominion and the Mother Country, and opened for our products a large, valuable and constantly growing market, thereby establishing and increasing Canadian Trade and Canadian Revenue along lines of development in the interests of the Canadian people, without reference to and without being affected by the trade and tariff policies of the United States.
2. We endorse and approve of the policy of the Government in dealing with British Columbia. The representations made on behalf of the people of this Province by their representatives at Ottawa have been met and dealt with in a just and effective manner, all expenditures consequent thereon have been carefully and judiciously made and the various branches of the Federal Service in this Province have been fully equipped and maintained in a high state of efficiency. In this connection we desire to acknowledge and commend the diligent, intelligent and successful manner in which Senator Templeman and Mr. George Riley have represented us at Ottawa.
3. We endorse and approve of the action of the Government in permitting the use of Fish Traps along the shores of Vancouver Island, whereby the exploitation of our fisheries can be prosecuted with greater advantage than under the system formerly in vogue, and Canadian fishermen can take Canadian salmon which would otherwise be caught in traps in adjacent United States waters. We also heartily commend the decision of the Government to establish additional hatcheries on a more extensive scale than hitherto, thus contributing to the further preservation of one of the most important industries of the Province.
4. We endorse and approve of the policy and action of the Government in connection with the National Transcontinental Railway, whereby immigration will be stimulated, interprovincial trade be increased and another link be established in the chain of Imperial Federation and Imperial defence. As British Columbians, we are especially interested in this great undertaking, because it will certainly lead to the development of a very large area in the Province possessing great agricultural, mineral and timber resources. We endorse and approve of the provisions in the railway legislation in this regard whereby the principle of Government Ownership is adopted and ultimate Government Ownership of the whole line is ensured. We pledge ourselves to use every means in our power to secure the construction of this railway to a point on Vancouver Island, having direct rail connection with the City of Victoria and to obtain terminal rates and facilities for this City.
5. We pledge ourselves to every possible effort to secure the early establishment of railway communication between the City of Victoria and the Western and Northern parts of Vancouver Island, and also of direct railway connection between this city and the mining districts of Yale and Kootenay.
6. We endorse and approve of the action of the Liberal Government of Canada in advancing the Capitation Tax on Chinese entering the Province, first from \$50 to \$100 and again from \$100 to \$500, a total increase under the Liberal Administration of \$450 per head.
7. We endorse and approve of the policy and action of the Liberal Government of Canada in constituting the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada, a Court of Record with ample powers to enforce the law and to secure the carrying out of the decrees of the Court, and with plenary jurisdiction over all Canadian Railways both in regard to the fixing and regulation of tolls and charges, and in regard to the fixing and regulation of tolls and charges, and its establishment has reflected most favorably upon the wisdom of the Administration.
8. We endorse and commend the policy of the Government in liberally subsidizing lines of ocean-going steamers, whereby the increase of Canadian Commerce is greatly promoted, and as residents of this city and province we especially commend the establishment of the Canadian-Australian and Canadian-Mexican Services. We also endorse the policy of the Government in advertising Canada abroad, thereby promoting immigration to the Dominion and we pledge ourselves to urge upon the Government the continuation of this work and its extension on a wider scale than ever before to British Columbia.
9. We recognize and applaud the action of the Federal Government in granting a bounty to lead manufactured in Canada, whereby a very important branch of mining in this Province has been revived and remunerative employment has been given to a large number of people.
10. We commend the policy of the Government in respect to legislation in the interests of labor, including action in regard to the establishment of the Labor Bureau, the adoption of the Fair Wage principle, the settlement of strikes and lockouts and other useful legislation in that direction, and pledge ourselves to give our hearty assistance and support to any further efforts in that direction.
11. We declare our firm conviction that the continuation in power of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the Liberal Party affords the strongest guarantee that the great period of prosperity, which the country has enjoyed in the past eight years will be continued in the future.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA:

The members of the Liberal Party, resident in the City of Victoria, in Convention assembled do hereby declare:

1. Their absolute confidence in and unqualified endorsement of the principles and policy of the Liberal Party of Canada under the leadership of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. The fiscal policy of the Government has been fully justified by the prosperity of the country and the expanding revenue, the latter having been attained by a readjustment of the methods of taxation, whereby the burdens upon the taxpayers have been materially lessened. The adoption and application of the principles of Imperial Preference have increased the volume of trade between the Dominion and the Mother Country, and opened for our products a large, valuable and constantly growing market, thereby establishing and increasing Canadian Trade and Canadian Revenue along lines of development in the interests of the Canadian people, without reference to and without being affected by the trade and tariff policies of the United States.

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To Contractors TENDERS

THE C.P.R. HOTEL AT VICTORIA, B.C.

Are invited by the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. for the erection of a secretory Stone and Brick Hotel at Victoria, B. C. Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Chief Engineer of the Company at Montreal and at Vancouver, also at the offices of F. M. Rattenbury, architect, Victoria, B. C.

Tenders must be accompanied by a marked cheque equal to 5 per cent. of the amount of tender; this cheque to be forfeited in case any contractor fails to enter into a contract, and furnish bonds in accordance with the plans and specifications, if called upon to do so; but will be returned to all contractors as soon as the contract is signed.

Tenders to be made out in duplicate upon the printed forms provided by the Company and addressed on or before December 29th, 1904, to Geo. H. Webster, Division Engineer, Vancouver.

The Company reserves the right to reject any or all of the tenders.

Hotel Victoria

CAVE, Proprietor.

Having taken over the premises lately occupied by Geo. A. Campbell, corner Government Street and Trueman Avenue, we are prepared to supply the most comfortable and well equipped rooms in the city for our commercial guests.

Famous Trains

The Southwest Limited
Kansas City to Chicago,
The Overland Limited to
Chicago via Omaha, and
The Flood via the Chicago
Paul to Chicago, run via the

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway

Each route offers numerous attractions. The principal thing to insure a quick, comfortable trip East is to see that your ticket is read via the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

R. M. BOYD,
Commercial Agent,
619 First Ave., Seattle, Wash.

ESQUIMALT AND NANAIMO RY.

TIME TABLE NO. 63			
Taking Effect Wednesday, Oct. 5th.			
Northbound.	Southbound.	Northbound.	Southbound.
Leave.	Arrive.	Leave.	Arrive.
Victoria	8:00	12:00	Victoria
Shawigan Lake	10:20	10:40	Shawigan Lake
Duncan	11:00	10:02	Duncan
Ladysmith	11:57	9:10	Ladysmith
Nanaimo	12:40	8:20	Nanaimo
At Wellington	12:53	8:00	At Wellington

Via Westholme. Stage leaves daily except Sundays, connecting with north and south-bound trains. Hourly stage service Wednesdays and Saturdays, connecting with morning and afternoon trains. Fare from Victoria: Single, \$2.40; Return, \$3.60.

THROUGH TICKETS TO CROFTON.
Stage leaves Nanaimo Tuesdays and Fridays on arrival of train from Victoria. Fare from Victoria: Single, \$3.20; Return, \$4.80.
Excursion rates in effect to all points going Saturday and Sunday, returning not later than Monday.

THROUGH TICKETS VICTORIA TO ALBERNI.
Stage leaves Nanaimo Tuesdays and Fridays on arrival of train from Victoria. Fare from Victoria: Single, \$3.20; Return, \$4.80.
Excursion rates in effect to all points going Saturday and Sunday, returning not later than Monday.

GEO. L. COURTNEY,
Traffic Manager.

CANADIAN PACIFIC TAKE THE

Princess Victoria
For Vancouver daily at 1 a. m., connecting with

TRANSCONTINENTAL EXPRESS
Leaving Vancouver daily at 3 p. m.

Cheap Rates—St. Louis and Return
Also Other Eastern Points
Tickets on sale Oct. 27th, 28th and 29th.

B. C. Coast Service
When going to Seattle be sure and take the new and commodious steamer

Princess Beatrice
(Finest Steamer on the Sound)
Leaves Victoria daily except Sunday at 11 p. m.

Leaves Seattle daily except Monday at 9:30 a. m.
Regular sailings to West Coast, Northern B. C., Skagway, China, Japan and Australian Ports.
Full particulars at 245 p. m.

80 GOVERNMENT ST. OR WHARF OFFICE.

VICTORIA TERMINAL RAILWAY

IMPROVED SERVICE
TIME TABLE
IN EFFECT JULY 17th, 1904.

Northbound.
Daily. Sat. & Sun. Ex. Sat.
Leave. Only. Ex. Sat. & Sun.
Victoria

7:00 a. m. 2:00 p. m. 4:45 p. m.
Sidney

8:00 a. m. 3:00 p. m. 5:45 p. m.
Port Guelph

8:20 a. m. 3:20 p. m. 6:00 p. m.
Cloverdale

8:40 a. m. 3:40 p. m. 6:20 p. m.
New Westminster

8:50 a. m. 3:50 p. m. 6:30 p. m.
Vancouver

Southbound.
Daily. Sat. & Sun. Ex. Sat.
Leave. Only. Ex. Sat. & Sun.
Victoria

7:20 p. m. 9:30 a. m. 8:30 a. m.
Sidney

8:00 p. m. 10:00 a. m. 9:00 a. m.
Port Guelph

8:20 p. m. 10:20 a. m. 9:20 a. m.
Cloverdale

8:40 p. m. 10:40 a. m. 9:40 a. m.
New Westminster

8:50 p. m. 10:50 a. m. 9:50 a. m.
Vancouver

Week end excursions to Vancouver and Westminister, two dollars for round trip.
K. J. BURNS, C. NEWLANDS,
75 Government St. Market Station.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

EXCELLENT Train Service
BETWEEN
CHICAGO, LONDON,
HAMILTON, TORONTO,
MONTREAL, QUEBEC,
PORTLAND, BOSTON,

And the Principal Business Centers of Ontario, Quebec, and the Maritime Provinces.

ALSO TO BUFFALO, NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA, VIA NIAGARA FALLS.

For Time Tables, etc., address
GEO. W. VAUGHAN,
Agent-General Passenger and Ticket Agent,
100 ADAMS ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

10 SMOKERS
Who wish the best brands of cigars, cigarettes and tobacco, will be able to have them supplied to their taste at my store.

HOTEL DAVIES CIGAR STORE, 534 YATES STREET.
SAVOY CIGAR STORE, GOVERNMENT STREET.
Agents for all local and Pacific Coast daily and Sunday papers. Post cards, etc., etc.
G. C. ANDERSON, Mgr.

THE WHITE PASS AND YUKON ROUTE

Will start operating in special line of stages to the trail from White Horse immediately after the close of navigation. This special service enables passengers to reach Dawson at all seasons of the year. Via Dawson is the only practical way to reach the Tanana, winter or summer.

For particulars apply to the General Freight and Passenger Agent, Vancouver, B. C.

FOR San Francisco.

LEAVE VICTORIA, 7:30 P. M.
Queen, Oct. 15, 30, Nov. 14, 29.
City of Puebla, Oct. 20, Nov. 4, 19.
Unalaska, Oct. 25, Nov. 9, 24.

Steamer leaves every fifth day thereafter. For further information obtain folder. Right is reserved to change steamer sailing dates.

TICKET OFFICES.
VICTORIA, 90 Government and 61 Wharf St.
SAN FRANCISCO, 4 New Montgomery St.
C. D. DUNNAN, Gen. Passenger Agent
10 Market St., San Francisco.

LEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
—AND—
China Mutual Steam Navigation Co.

Joint Service From
Antwerp, London,
Glasgow and Liverpool

—TO—
Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle
and Tacoma

Steamers leave Birkenhead on or about Nov. 12th, Dec. 10th, Jan. 7th, Feb. 4th, and every 28 days thereafter.

For further information apply to
DODWELL & CO., LTD.,
Agents,
Telephone 589, Victoria, B. C.

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GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY

Passengers leave Victoria daily (except Sunday) at 8 p. m. or 11 p. m.

Connecting at Seattle with

2 Eastbound Trains Daily 2

First-class and tourist sleepers on both trains. In our diners you pay only for what you order, nothing more.

Sleeping car reservations made and berth tickets issued here before you leave, thus saving all bother and annoyance. Through tickets to all points.

For reservations, rates, folders and all information apply to
S. G. YERKES, K. J. BURNS,
G. W. P. A., Phone 609,
Seattle, Wash. 75 Government St.,
Victoria, B. C.

Are You Going East?

Then be sure your tickets read via the

North-Western Line

The only line now making UNION DEPOT connections at ST. PAUL and MINNEAPOLIS with the through trains from the Pacific Coast.

THE SHORTEST LINE, THE FASTEST TRAINS, THE LOWEST RATES, THE FASTEST TIME.

BETWEEN
MINNEAPOLIS, ST. PAUL, CHICAGO, OMAHA, KANSAS CITY, AND ALL POINTS EAST.

For complete information, ask your local agent, or write,
F. W. PARKER,
General Agent,
121 Trade Way, Seattle.

To Get a Situation

The best of men occasionally look their situations. The wisest of them don't worry, but use the want ad. columns until they find something better than their present situation.

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SYNOPSIS OF REGULATIONS FOR DISPOSAL OF MINERALS ON DOMINION LANDS IN MANITOBA, THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES AND THE YUKON TERRITORY.

Coal—Coal lands may be purchased at \$10 per acre for soft coal and \$20 for anthracite. No more than 320 acres can be acquired by one individual or company. Royalty at the rate of ten cents per ton of 2,000 pounds shall be collected on the gross output.

Quartz—Persons of eighteen years and over and joint stock companies holding miners' certificates may obtain entry for a mining location.

A free miner's certificate is granted for one or

VOTE FOR NASCO NASCO NASCO

THE NEW SOAP

THE NEW SOAP

THE NEW SOAP

It is a **LIBERAL** Cleanser

for all household purposes. It does the work of all
soaps and cleansing compounds and
the most **CONSERVATIVE** may use it

Sold by all grocers, in 25c, 50c and \$1.00 tins, or 10-gal. barrels.

How the Japanese Learned Gunnery

Forty years ago the Japanese went to war with swords, wearing hideous false-faces to terrify the foe, and beating tom-toms. To-day their equipment and manoeuvres are the wonder of military experts. Their infantry is said by one authority to be the best in the world. How this astonishing transformation has been wrought in little more than a generation is an oft-told tale, but it never loses interest for those whose sympathies are with the little brown islanders. A recent issue of the London Times contained an interesting account of two or three incidents which bore directly on the awakening of Japan, and told the story of how the Japanese became acquainted with the artillery which they are now using with such deadly effect.

The Ten Feudal Chieftains.

It is a common mistake to attribute to those European officers, and chiefly to Lieut.-General Meckel, who began to build the modern Japanese fighting machine 20 years ago, all the credit for the marvellous development of the army. Several years before this date the foundations had been laid, and by the Japanese themselves. It was in the autumn of 1867, on the eve of the restoration, that the ten feudal chiefs were in Yokohama, watching with jealous eyes the movements of the handful of foreign troops, English and French, which stood for law and order in a barbarous land. There were not more than a thousand of these, but, in happy ignorance of the Samurai's fighting qualities, the foreign residents believed that these redcoats were more than a match for all the Japanese soldiers in the country. Fortunately they were never disabused of this idea, for at Kagoshima and Shimomoseki the Japs had been taught a wholesome respect for Western methods of war. The Samurai, strange to say, did not sink, nor stand aloof from these representatives of foreign powers whose mere presence was regarded as an insult. On the contrary, they sent ten chieftains, representing six different clans, to study British and French tactics with a view of learning the secret of their military successes.

"Learn Manners First."

Every day and all day the ten might be seen in the British or French camp, watching the parade and picking up what scraps of information they might be able to understand. Finally, they resolved to apply openly for instruction, and to Sir Harry Parkes, Britain's ambassador at the Mikado's court, and the most powerful foreigner in Japan, they addressed themselves. Garbed in their most formal and gorgeous attire, wearing each the two swords which proclaimed his rank, and observing every nic-

point in the stately ceremony necessary to the occasion, they appeared before Sir Harry and courteously made their requests. To their utter astonishment and confusion, the minister replied: "Go, learn manners first, and artillery afterward." The overwhelmed Samurai bowed themselves out, feeling that they had unwittingly been guilty of some gross breach in etiquette. It was some time before they understood the reference.

Sir Ernest Satow's Adventure.

Sir Harry Parkes's rebuke had been prompted by a supposed insult offered to two Englishmen a few days before. Capt. Stanhope, R.N., and Mr. (now Sir Ernest) Satow, while driving along a road not far from Yokohama, had been stopped and obliged to dismount while a feudal chief's cortege passed. The Japanese deemed this the most natural thing in the world, in no sense different from a raising of the hat, but the Englishmen did not regard it in this light. It is not the custom of men of their race to stand aside for corteges. When Sir Harry Parkes heard of the incident he was angry. Ineffaceable though the mark is which he has left on Japan, brilliant statesman though he was, yet he was the victim of a strange misapprehension, fostered by many years' service in China. He believed that force was the only foreign quality an Oriental could respect. So he was deliberately harsh and unbending, not because it was his nature, but as a matter of policy. Hence his gruff rebuke to the polite chiefs when they addressed him so respectfully.

The First Lesson.

Fortunately for all concerned, his petitioners soon learned of the ambassador's misapprehension, and it being explained that no insult had been intended the two Englishmen, Sir Harry kindly received the Samurai, and granted their request. It was the beginning for modern Japan. Only four old bowitzers to manoeuvre, and these could not be made available. Everything, therefore, had to be done with toys. Miniature guns and bodies of men were soon constructed, and on the Manifestly it was impossible that the ten should go into the field and watch the manoeuvres of the guns. On the floor of a lodging-house was drawn a parade ground. Here, day after day, the Samurai and their British instructors would gather, and the strange lessons be gone over. The picture stirs the imagination. What a magnificent subject for a great artist! Here were the ten grave, observant war chiefs of Old Japan, not three of them speaking the same language, none of them at the time knowing more than an odd word of English. There were the two or three British officers, amused and tolerant, yet ever

and anon astonished at the genius of a subtle point in strategy, speaking little Japanese and confronted with the task of coining new words for objects unknown not only to the Japanese vocabulary, but to the Japanese comprehension.

All Were for the "State."

Under these hampering restrictions the lessons went forward, the Samurai swiftly absorbing every scrap of information obtainable, and clamoring, like Oliver Twist, "for more." Having learned all their instructors could teach them, they returned, each to his home, bearing the news of the military wonders of the British camp at Yokohama. Each became a separate source of information, the stream of which had spread far over the land when the European teachers officially took charge of the New Japan. Some of those present at the lessons in the old wayside inn remarked at the time

that in that day, when the land was torn by civil war, and overrun by rival feudal lords, the Samurai never spoke each of his own clan, but of Japan as a whole, of the country which then hardly existed in any but a geographical sense. Calling to the mind's eye this unparalleled picture, we can better understand and salute the genius and devotion at which the Occident has not yet ceased to marvel.

WORLD'S FAIR RATES EXTENDED.

Through the efforts of the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY, World's Fair excursion tickets will be sold on October 27th, 28th and 29th, in addition to October 3rd, 4th and 5th. For full information apply to any Great Northern agent.

There have been unearthed at Bury St. Edmunds, England, traces of a Roman villa, yielding fragments of Samian and Romano-British pottery.

THEORIES ABOUT THE SUN.

No Immediate Danger That It Will Burn Itself Out.

The current theories concerning the sun and the planets are that the sun was once vastly hotter than it is now, and that for a long period it has been slowly but steadily cooling off. This doctrine is built on the notion that the sun is a mass of fire in progress of intense and fierce combustion, and that, like any other fire, unless its fuel is replenished, it must burn out and become extinguished. Some astronomers teach that the sun is supplied with fuel by vast quantities of comets and meteors that are shoaled into it by some process of nature, but other astronomers like Sir Robert Ball reject the possibility of any such systematic supply of fuel, and they believe that the sun, as it burns out, shrinks in size at the rate of 200 feet of

its diameter in a year. As the mass of the sun is something like 880,000 miles in diameter, it is calculated still to last for a good long time, but there is something extremely melancholy and saddening in the idea that our grand luminary will one day burn out with a spasmodic gleam and a whiff of ill-smelling smoke like the snuff of a candle.

It is with great satisfaction that we are allowed to believe in the possibility that the sun is made of radium, and that it can continue to give off heat and light for an inconceivable lapse of ages without being in the least diminished either in size or capacity to warm and illuminate us. The idea that it is not losing 220 feet of its diameter yearly is particularly consoling.

There is another suggestion which would enable our solar system to continue its operations without either suffering an instantaneous conflagration or being consumed by slow combustion, and

this is that the sun and the various bodies which revolve around it constitute an electric dynamo and an incandescent lamp on such a scale as could be designed and created by combined omniscience and omnipotence, to go on its beneficent course forever. Such a notion meets only the contempt of science, which insists upon the existence of actual fire in the sun, that must sooner or later burn itself out to complete extinguishment. Until, however, astronomers like Prof. Langley shall make a flying machine without balloon attachment that will enable human beings to fly, their vagaries concerning the playing out of the sun may well be neglected by all except full-fledged scientists.—New Orleans Picayune.

Frau Deutsch, a young Vienna woman, is claiming damages from her mother-in-law because she furnished Deutsch with enough money to go to America when he deserted her.

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NEWSPAPER CUTS AND DESIGNING